VOL. IV. NUMB. 202.

DUNLAP's

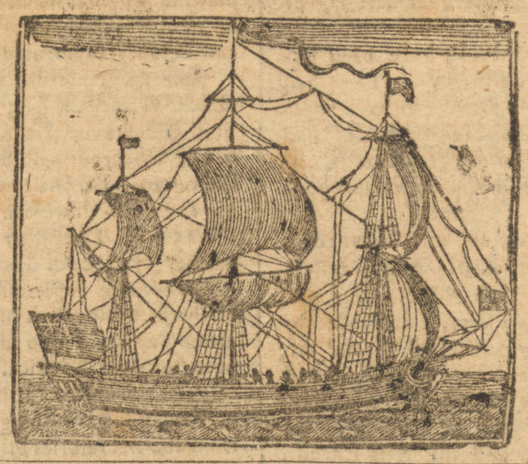
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7½	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks, for the considerable number of votes you were pleased to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the last election, which particularly encourages me to offer myself a candidate for the aforesaid office: I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which if you are pleased to confer, the kindness shall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend and humble servant,
BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

WHEREAS there is a RIDER proposed to go from Philadelphia to Allen's Town, in Northampton County, once a week, to leave Philadelphia every Wednesday, for the conveyance of news-papers, letters, &c. to go by the way of German Town, Bussel Town, Fourlane End, Newtown, Durham, Easton, and Bethlehem: All Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleased at this alarming crisis to encourage an undertaking of so great utility, are requested to leave their names with the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. Joseph Vandegrift, at the Cross Keys, Philadelphia; Messrs. Alexander Edwards and Joseph Addis, inn-keepers, at Bussel Town; Messrs. Jacob Comely and James Vanzant, Moreland Manor; William Buckham, Esq; Newtown; William Bennett, inn-keeper, Wright's-Town; Messrs. William M'Calla and Alexander Robinson, Plumstead; Mr. Joseph Braden, Bedminster; Mr. James Smith, merchant, Tinnicum; Mr. George Oberbeck, Noxanixon; George Taylor, Esq; Durham; Mr. James Clapham, Springfield; Mr. James M'Allister, Williamton; Messrs. Isaac Sedman and Adam Yoes, Easton; Mr. Jacob Aible, Greenwich in Sussex County, New-Jersey; Mr. Jacob Lival, between Easton and Bethlehem; Mr. John Francis Oberlin and Mr. Juste Johnston, Bethlehem; Mr. Peter Rhoads and Mr. Michael Strader, at Allen Town, shall be thankfully received and punctually obeyed by, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

THE RIDER.

N. B. The first publication of all *New Pamphlets* may be had of the Rider.

DANCING AND FENCING.

MR. PIKE proposes to open his school for the instruction of young Ladies, on Monday the 18th inst. (September) at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, for the ensuing season, from eight o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, three days every week; from four o'clock on the same days till eight in the evening, for the instruction of young Gentlemen.

Gentlemen who have not been instructed when children, or may have forgot, will have the opportunity of an evening school every Tuesday and Thursday, from six o'clock till nine.

He teaches the use of the SMALL SWORD to Gentlemen three days in the week, from Tuesday the 19th instant; to begin and continue every morning from six o'clock to half past one.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1775.

TO BE LET,

THAT valuable and commodious TAVERN called VAUXHALL, consisting of a brick house with four rooms on a floor, kitchen, stables, sheds, and garden. It is situated on the pleasant banks of Schuylkill, and occupied by Mr. Robert Mullin; and will be ready to enter upon the 20th of September instant. For particulars enquire of LEVY MARKS, Taylor, in Second-street.—The said LEVY MARKS begs all persons indebted to him on bond or book debts, to discharge the same with all convenient speed, or he will be under the necessity of pursuing such a method as will be very disagreeable to him.

Also to be let on a lease, or sold, nine hundred and twenty acres of good LAND, situate on Hoofman's Valley, on Vico Nescro Creek, in Lancaster County. The said Land is uncultivated, and one half might be made exceeding good meadow ground. Any person willing to purchase the above on bond, for ten years lease, may have it upon very moderate terms. †

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a tract of land of CHARLES M'GINNET, for which he gave him four bonds, bearing date in October 1773, and payable at four different payments, viz. Fifty Pounds the first day of May 1775; Fifty Pounds in the year 1776; Fifty Pounds in the year 1777; and Twenty Pounds in the year 1778: And whereas the subscriber cannot get a right to the said land according to agreement, he therefore forwarns all persons from taking any assignment on the said bonds, as he is determined not to pay them unless compelled thereto by law.

‡ FREDERICK STAKE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me first upon return for your Coroner for these two years past, merits my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office at the ensuing election, I earnestly request a continuance of your votes and interest, the favour of which shall be ever esteemed by Your respectful and obliged friend,

§ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS small HOUSE, neatly furnished, in an agreeable part of the town. Enquire of the Printer.

Was Stolen lately, out of a house in Walnut-street, a Moco Stone RING, set with garnet. Whoever will return the same to the Printer shall be rewarded.—Goldsmiths, &c. are requested to stop said ring, should it be offered for sale. †

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

In the COUNTRY,

A SINGLE PERSON, a native of America, who will teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; or will write for a store-keeper, or an attorney. Enquire of the Printer. †

CAME to the plantation on which the subscriber lives, in Hartford County, Maryland, within two miles of the Lower Ferry, Susquehanna, some time in March last, a white HORSE, about fourteen hands high, thought to be about twenty years old, paces, trots and gallops, has no other marks that can be seen. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ OZWIN SUTTON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN some time ago, from the subscriber living in Shippensburg, a large square iron SNUFF BOX, edged with pinchbeck japanning much worn off, wherein was the following articles, viz. two stone rings, one a large bright stone, the other three stones of the common kind, but was broke at a stone socket; some old gold, gold wire, sundry small watch-makers tools, and a gold broach of small twisted wire in the form of a crooked heart. Whoever secures the same, together with the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. Said CAMPBELL carries on the Drum-making business, and has now a quantity on hand which will be sold at the low price of Fifty Shillings each, judged to be as good as any made elsewhere. §

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Kent-Island, in Queen Ann's county, on the 7th of August last, an English indented servant man named WILLIAM PARKER, a shoemaker by trade, has been in the country about eighteen months, about twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a swarthy complexion, a little pitted with the small-pox, and has short dark brown hair; had on and took with him, a green cloth coat which has been altered in the waist, light coloured thickset jacket, buckskin breeches, homespun trowsers, old shoes, a round hat bound, with a buckle and band round the crown. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by ‡1 JOHN PRICE.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Wednesday the 23d of August last, from the subscriber, living near Chester Mills, in Queen Ann's County, an English indented servant man named JOSEPH GIBB, by profession a Doctor, about twenty-six years of age, five feet three inches high, brown complexion, brown hair clubbed, a short brown coat and waistcoat with yellow buttons; he is supposed to have had on a light coloured coating surtout coat, with a crimson velvet collar; and took with him a bay Mare, fourteen hands three inches high, and has the spavin in one of her hind legs. Whoever takes up the said run-away so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Mare. ‡ RISDON HUTCHINS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 14th of August last, from the subscriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, an indented servant man named JOHN CONNER, by trade a barber, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has light hair and eye-brows, thin visage, talks as though always hurried, and lisps a little; had on when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat and waistcoat with basket buttons, light coloured velvet breeches newly seated, check shirt, speckled cotton and thread stockings, a pair of half worn shoes with yellow buckles, and a cocked hat. Whoever secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

‡ JAMES WILLIAMSON.

Just published, and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In Market-street, PHILADELPHIA,

LORD CHESTERFIELD's

LETTERS,

Complete in FOUR VOLUMES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most sincere thanks for your past favours, and as I intend to stand a candidate for the Sheriff's office, when the present Sheriff's time shall by law expire, I do now request the favour of your votes and interest with him at the ensuing Election, which will much oblige

Your friend and humble servant,
JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

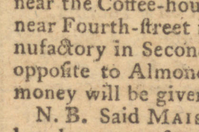
GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with gratitude, I return you my sincere and unfeigned thanks, for your past generous, spirited favours: Encouraged thereby I again humbly offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, my third and last year, and sincerely solicit the continuance of your votes and interest for that purpose at the next election, which shall ever be had in the most grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your much obliged friend
And humble servant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

THE EXAMINATION of the SCHOOLS in the ACADEMY of NEWARK will begin on the last Tuesday in September, and the public exhibitions will be on the day following, where the Trustees are earnestly requested to attend, more especially as they are then to determine of giving diplomas to the first class.

FOR CORK,



THE SHIP
HANNA,
JAMES RAMAGE,
MASTER;

NOW lying at Jones's wharf, and will sail the 9th of September. For freight or passage agree with said master, or with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have for sale some excellent claret in bottles, a quantity of white coarse English salt, and the indenture of a young man, who understands the care of horses, and can either drive on the box or ride as postilion.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, embossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, white Russia sheetings, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, silver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our ministerial enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market-street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market-street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem. §

TAKEN UP, on the road between Philadelphia and Chesnut-Hill, a Bag full of Empty Bags. Whoever has lost them, describing the mark and number, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer hereof. §

THE Subscriber having nearly finished a very compleat new Fulling Mill, on the same spot where his old Mill has long stood, situate near Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, a stand which has long been well supplied with custom, is now in want of a workman capable of carrying on that business in all its branches, as fulling, dying, shearing, &c. Any person inclining, who can be well recommended for his skill in that business, industry, sobriety, &c. is desired to be speedy in his application, as the season is advancing and work daily coming in: He may be sure of employ, either by working her for a certain share, common wages, or having her for a yearly rent, by applying to the subscriber living on the spot,—who has also for sale, or to let for a term of years, and may be entered on immediately, two tracts of valuable Land, situate near Dover, each well improved, and also some tracts of unimproved Land. For terms and further particulars enquire of

THOMAS NIXON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been some time past, voted upon the return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty thanks, and being again encouraged by my friends and acquaintance, I offer myself a candidate for that office at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time: I humbly request the favour of your votes and interest, at the ensuing Election, which marks of your esteem I shall acknowledge with gratitude, and ever remain,

Your obliged humble servant,
JOHN BULL.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1775.

NOW in the Gaol of this city, the following Run-aways, viz. JAMES DEMPSY, belonging to HUGH ORLTON, in Dublin township, Bedford county; and JAMES CAMPBELL, belonging to MICHEAL M'GUIR, at Pipe Creek, Maryland. Their masters are desired to come within the space of one month from the date hereof, or they will be sold or discharged on paying their fees.

THOMAS DEWEES, Gaoler.

HARPER AND JACKSON,

Have for sale, at their store in Water-street, a little below the Drawbridge,

A QUANTITY of West-India rum; Jamaica spirits; molasses; muscovado, loaf and lump sugars; coffee, chocolate, French and Spanish indigo, Liverpool SALT, &c. &c &c. which they will sell low for cash.—They request all those who are indebted to them to be speedy in paying off their respective accounts.

N. B. To be sold, the time of a servant lad, who has three years and nine months to serve, is smart and active, and fit for either town or country.

WANTED,

AN elderly Woman who can cook and take care of children, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last last night, from the subscriber, Grocer, in Second-street, an Irish servant lad named THOMAS GRAMES, about fifteen years of age, sprightly made, with sharp dark eyes; had on a blue baize jacket lined with red flannel, a small round hat, check shirt, and oznabrigs trowsers. Whoever brings him home shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE RANKIN.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Red Lion tavern, Newcastle County, a grey GELDING, about 14 hands high, ten years old, paces and canters, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ DAVID BLACK.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 16th instant, (July) from the subscriber, living in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant lad named JOHN ROLF, has straight black hair, dark full eyes, four feet ten inches high; had on a felt hat this country made, brown silk handkerchief, drab coloured twilled kersey jacket without lining, and white metal buttons, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, new shoes with one buckle. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS in actual engagements, both in platoons, sub and grand divisions; explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing standing, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his present Majesty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771: with some additions since that time, explained with thirty folio copper-plates. Also an addition of three copper-plates, first of surveying; second, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the descriptions which will be annexed. Likewise some secrets of the English laboratory clearly discussed and explained.

N. B. The proposals were first published May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, Adjutant for the second battalion: It is expected said work will be compleated in three or four weeks from this date. The subscribers names will be inserted, and those that choose to subscribe must do it speedily, otherwise their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *John Dickenson*, Esq; *Thomas Mifflin*, Esq; *Daniel Roberdeau*, merchant, *John Cox*, jun. merchant; *Samuel Meredith*, merchant; *John Wilcocks*, merchant; Mr. *Bradford*, printer, *Benjamin Towne*, printer; *John Dunlap*, printer; by the author, *Thomas Hanson*; *Thomas Nevell*, at the sign of the Carpenters-Hall, Fourth-street; *Benjamin Loxley*; and *Robert Bell*, printer and bookseller, in Third-street.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the PEOPLE *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, Countrymen and Fellow-Subjects.

UNWEARIED in the cauſe of liberty ought every free man to be, and though violence ſhould be avoided, and popular tumults, yet an inflexibility ſhould be ſhewn, and a tenacious adherence to our rights in the conſtitution, ſpecified as would (was it properly exerted) frighten the baſe corrupt adviſers of deceived Majeſty, and drive them into obſcurity. Have we not ſeen Lord Bute meanly ſneaking out of Adminiſtration from apprehenſions as ridiculous as common? Fear is the conſtant attendant on wicked minds, and therefore is the acting principle in all arbitrary governments, where the mighty blaze of honeſty and virtue excites fear and apprehenſion; nor has it been ever ſeen, that under a tyrant, any virtue was ſuffered to remain. The reſplendancy of ſuch men became intolerable to the Sovereign, and was a continued reproach to the baſe ſycophants of the court: For this reaſon all virtuous men were deſtroyed in the triumvirate of Auguſtus, Antony and Lepidus, and afterwards by every ſucceeding Emperor; as none but the flagitious would be partakers in the emoluments of ſuch monſters: And it has been known ſuch have even bore teſtimony of the very virtue they have deſtroyed. Thus, when Auguſtus catched his grandſon reading Cicero's works, which the young Prince endeavoured to conceal, on his ſeeing what the youth was peruſing, ſaid, "Cicero "was a great man, and a mighty lover of his "country," when, alaſs! thoſe lips, whoſe words had charmed every Roman, and ſaved ſo many, and that hand which had been ſo powerfully extended in his country's behalf was ſeen nailed to his head, and his head fixed in the forum: A ſilence more expreſſive of the public calamities than the moſt ſtriking periods of his former eloquence! And this done by the orders of this very Auguſtus, this monſter of ingratitude.

But moſt Kings have proved the ſcourges of the human race; and even where their inclinations have been good, and if left to their own direction, would have benefited mankind, have, by the artifices of bad men about them, been rendered miſchievous, and deſervedly hated. Galba, with every virtue neceſſary, was the dupe of two, the moſt abandoned, and fell a martyr to their wickedneſs, and his own credulity.

It is not by private virtues, or what denominates the good man, that a good King is defined: It is only by his care of his people, and conſervancy of the laws; for a very good man may be a very bad King. Henry the ſixth was a glaring inſtance.

It is the cuſtom now to brand the memories of the dead to revile the living; and, by recrimination, to ſhew virtue never did, nor does exiſt. This is done (I ſuppoſe) to take off the odium of the reigning venality, and to render our minds callous to the feelings which ſuch a corruption would excite: And when they can perſuade us that Lord Ruſſel and Colonel Sidney were penſioners to France they may ſucceed. So King William is vilified in a late hiſtory, in order to ſtrike at the revolution, and bring about the baſe, the curſed machination. This has occaſioned every pamphlet lately publiſhed ſo full of Sovereign power, ſo full of paſſive obedience, and ſo deſtructive to the conſtitution; this has occaſioned the defamation, or endeavoured defamation, of Lords Chatham, Camden, Duke of Richmond and the other proteſting Lords: This has excited the clamour of the Miniſter and his hirelings againſt Mr. E. Burke, Mr. Barre, Sir G. Savile, and thoſe generous patriots in the Houſe of Commons who (in vain) endeavoured to obliterate that extreme reproach on a Britiſh Repreſentative in the affair of the Middleſex Election, and which was continued on the journals as a precedent in futuro when liberty will receive its laſt wound; for the ſame authority which can appoint one member, could one hundred.

Countrymen, every ſtep taken of late, either by miniſtry or the legiſlature, has tended to the advancement of prerogative, and oppreſſion of the people; though the names of things ſeem to be changed, the intent is the ſame, and they are ekeing out the lyon's ſkin with the fox's tail. The ſpecious name of Parliamentary ſupremacy, is adopted to faſcenate and make you believe the oppoſition in America is an oppoſition to the people of this country, and a rebellion to the ſupremacy of parliament. Thus words are made to convey ideas of what never exiſted, in order to imbitter your minds againſt our oppreſſed, innocent brethren of North-America, and under a notion that a revenue raiſed in North-America would alleviate our burdens here, many worthy men have come into the meaſure from its ſeeming utility: But whoever has carefully obſerved the conduct of adminiſtration latterly, muſt ſee, that any alleviation of the enormous load is by no means the intention of the Miniſter; nay, he not only draws his own ſecurity from his ſuppoſition, that the monied man's fears of his property in the funds will prevent his reſentment, but ſecretly hopes to bring his ſcheme of deſpotiſm to perfection from the conſequential imbecility.

Can we be ſo blind as not to ſee every part of what is extorted from Ireland, is applied in penſions as infamous as frequent for ſervices (as they are called) to enſlave their country. Should any revenue be torn from the Americans, it would only add power to iniquity, and encreaſe the force of corruption.

Can a people, ſuch as we are, who have ſo great a ſhare of the legiſlative power, be too jealous? Should we not be always ſuſpicious when it has been the conſtant practice of Kings to deſtroy the liberties of mankind? Can we be too much on our guard againſt a Nobility who never loved us, and only from their neceſſities ever regarded us? for could they, the oppreſſions of Bohemia, Moravia, and Poland would have been felt here; whoſe diſſipations and iniquitous modes of life, render them fit tools in the hands of a corrupt Miniſtry, and the deteſtation of the truly virtuous; yet this would be nothing, were not the repreſentatives of the people ſo degenerate, ſo altered, ſo loſt to all feelings of the rights of their conſtituents, as to ſanction an infringement, deſtructive of our liberties, and which may make that Houſe an Houſe of Delegates, or Deputies, and our government an abſolute monarchy, or cruel ariſtocracy.

But as the divine mercy would have been extended to the five cities deſtroyed by fire, had five righteous perſons been found, we have hopes the illuſtrious minority in the Upper Houſe, and the one hundred and five in the Houſe of Commons, will ward off the impending calamity on this unhappy nation. Your's,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 3.

THE new corps of artillery, commanded by Chevalier Tott, went through ſeveral different manœuvres with the cannon which were caſt under his direction. They likewiſe exerciſed with bayonets fixed on their guns in preſence of the Grand Vizir, the Mufti, and the Reis Effendi, who teſtified their ſatisfaction on this occaſion by preſenting Chevalier Tott with a rich fur cloak. We are aſſured the Chevalier is going to eſtabliſh a military academy, and that he has ſent to France for the inſtruments he wants.

Vienna, May 24. They write from Conſtantinople, that the Sultan, in conſequence of repeated complaints from all the provinces of his empire, againſt their reſpective governors, had been obliged to make uſe of ſeverity; that he had ordered Maderris Oſman Baſhaw to be beheaded, whoſe head was afterwards expoſed ſeveral days at the ſeraglio gate; that 17 Baſhaws of Three Tails had been depoſed and baniſhed; that Achmet Effendi was alſo diſgraced; and that Sahib Gherai, nominated Khan of Crimea, was arrived at Conſtantinople, having fled from that peninſula, on account of a general revolution that had happened there; and that Dewlet Gherai, newly elected Khan in his room was going to ſend a ſolemn embaſſy to the Porte to notify that event.

LONDON, *June* 1.

If the not toaſting a Miniſtry (ſays a correſpondent) be a proof of its being diſliked, this of all the adminiſtrations that ever was known, is the moſt unpopular. For (continues he) who gives Lord North, Lord Sandwich, or Lord Mansfield as his toaſt?—No man; even the friends of the Miniſter are aſhamed to toaſt him, but when called upon, conſtantly give Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, Sir George Saville, or ſome other popular Gentlemen.

A correſpondent deſires Mr. Miller to inform his readers, why he did not print the intelligence from Salem in the Eſſex Gazette at length. He prints only "*ungrateful T*——," which may be either *Tyrant* or *Traitor*. He is informed the firſt is the word in the American paper, but it might have been *Traitor*; for when the head of Charles I. was cut off, the executioner holding it up to the people, ſaid, "*Behold the head of a Traitor*" —to the Conſtitution.

A correſpondent recommends it to Governor Hutchinſon to remember, that at the time Judas received the thirty pieces of ſilver, he was in fine ſpirits, and thought he ſhould have been greatly benefited by the money; but the period *ſoon* after followed, when *guilt and remorſe* overtook him, (too late to repair the injury done, and the anguiſh of his ſoul too great to be endured) when he went out and *hanged himſelf*.

June 2. The Premier's groupe of venal ſcribblers, who would as readily dip their pens in human blood as in ink, declaim againſt the Americans for not "as quietly ſubmitting to taxations as the people of England do," when it is notorious that no unconſtitutional or oppreſſive tax was ever yet "quietly" ſubmitted to in England; witneſs the cyder tax, enacted and repealed in Lord Bute's adminiſtration.

June 10. It was a cuſtom with the Romans after gaining any ſignal victory in defence of their liberties, to dedicate a temple to CONCORD. Have not the Americans a double right to ſuch a dedication?

Ireland is at this time ſaddled with penſions to the amount of 12,000l. per annum, which has been granted to different perſons who had governments in North-America within theſe ten years.

Bets of two to one were made at the New-York Coffee-Houſe, laſt night, that the famous ſpeech-maker, Col. G. will loſe his night-cap in North-America; and if the Americans in their turn, ſhould think of confiſcating the eſtates of thoſe who have been their avowed enemies, 'tis probable the Col. will loſe his rice plantation at Florida.

June 12. We hear that government is going to contract for mahogany beams for the ſervice of the navy, which are to be brought hither from the bay of Honduras at as cheap a rate as oak timber can be purchaſed among ourſelves; and it is of greater durability.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 3.

"Their High Mightineſſes have juſt received ſome very diſagreeable intelligence from the Eaſt-Indies, or they entertain a jealouſy of the deſigns of ſome power againſt their ſettlements in India, from the preparations which are now going forward. Eight ſhips of the line, four frigates, tranſports, &c. are ordered to be got ready immediately, on board of which there are to embark ſix regiments of foot, with a train of artillery, ſtores, &c. When this armament is compleated, it is to ſail to Batavia, there to take further orders. Various are the ſpeculations on this meaſure; but ſuch privacy is obſerved reſpecting it, that the real intention cannot be conjectured with any certainty."

June 15. A correſpondent writes, that Mr. Pitt ſaid, that America was conquered in Germany; but he now propheſies that the liberty of Britons will be preſerved in America.

Lord North is quite worn out for the want of the *footſtool*, which his Lordſhip moved the houſe for to grant him; but America ſeems to threaten his Lordſhip with a pillow inſtead of a footſtool, upon which he is to lay his tyrannical head, and to anſwer and repent for his paſt cruel and arbitrary meaſures purſued againſt them.

Advice is juſt received from Liſbon, that Mr. James, an Engliſh gentleman, has been appointed Surveyor of his Majeſty's dock yards in the Rio de Janeiro.

From the above place we have likewiſe advice, that his Portugueſe Majeſty has ordered the ſalaries of the Engliſh workmen in the armory to be conſiderably augmented.

June 17. Yeſterday were iſſued out at the Pay-Office, Whitehall, 365 days pay to the General Staff Officers in America.—Alſo 365 days pay to the Governor and Staff-Officers in garriſon at Gibraltar.—Likewiſe 365 days pay to the Governor and Staff-Officers in garriſon at Minorca, from the 25th of December 1773 to the 24th of December 1774, both days inclusive.

An evening paper aſſerts, that ſeveral perſons of the firſt diſtinction have come to a reſolution of making application to his Majeſty for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America.

June 19. Since the breaking up of the Council on Friday laſt, meſſengers have been diſpatched from the Secretaries of State's offices, to our Miniſters at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, and Sir Joſeph York in Holland.

It is to be hoped *that man* will never eſcape puniſhment who (at the head of a government, and, as it were, in the chair of Majeſty) ſhould have ſaid, and given it under his hand, that *there muſt be an abridgment of Engliſh liberty!*

Friday laſt Lord Townſhend laid before his Majeſty at St. James's, plans of all the forts and fortifications in Ireland, lately taken, together with their ſituation and preſent ſtate, as they have been tranſmitted here by the Lord Lieutenant, and on Saturday a meſſenger was ſent to Dublin with diſpatches for the Earl of Harcourt, ſaid to be inſtructions for the immediate repairing the caſtles, forts, &c.

It is certain, that within this fortnight it was concluded upon in full council at Verſailles, to reduce the land forces and augment the navy; their land forces at this time conſiſting of upwards of eighty-thouſand effective men, which 'tis ſaid will be reduced to fifty.

Extract of a letter from Rome, May 27.

"It is ſaid that on Monday next, or about that time, the Abbot Ricci, and all the reſt of the Ex-Jeſuits, will be ſet at liberty. It is reported, that the Pope conſulted the Catholic Powers on that head, declaring that he could not diſcover any thing in the pleadings held in the time of his predeceſſor againſt theſe people, which required their perpetual impriſonment; to which the above-mentioned Powers anſwered, that it was equal to them whether they were confined or ſet at liberty. It is reported, that there are apartments fitting up in Cardinal Torregiani's palace for Abbot Ricci, and that the reſt will occupy apartments in the houſe, which they formerly occupied as religious."

CHARLESTOWN, (*S. C.*) *Auguſt* 18.

Capt. Conyers, who arrived this day from St. Chriſtopher, informs us, that a moſt extraordinary ſwell ſet in there from the South on the 31ſt of July laſt; that though attended with but little wind, it was ſo very violent as to oblige twenty-nine veſſels, lying in Baſſeterre Road, to put out to ſea. Four veſſels were loſt, three of which were from North-America. Capt. Conyers adds, that they were in daily expectations of hearing of great damage done in Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinico, &c.

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a veſſel at Gibraltar, dated July 2*d, to his owners here.*

"We have been under an apprehenſion here for ſome time paſt of being attacked by the Spaniards, who have a fleet of 7 ſail of the line, 12 frigates, 413 tranſports, at Carthagena, with 33,000 troops ready to embark, and more daily arriving from the interior provinces, they have ſeveral veſſels cruizing without the Streight's mouth, and ſearch all Engliſh veſſels they meet. One put in here whoſe hatches they broke open, and examined a bale of goods. There are likewiſe 6 or 8 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates at Cadiz, ready to put to ſea at the ſhorteſt notice, ſuppoſed to be intended to join their grand armada, which they give out is deſigned againſt Algiers. The Engliſh letters are ſuppoſed to be ſtopped, none having been received theſe two laſt poſts; and a letter from an Engliſh gentleman in Spain tends to confirm our apprehenſions. We have three men of war in the Streights, the Medway of 64, Admiral Mann, and the Zephyr ſloop here. The Alarm frigate is ſtationed off Carthagena, to watch their motions. There are here 7 regiments, conſiſting of upwards of 3000 men, and every thing is in the greateſt readineſs to give the Dons a warm reception ſhould they fancy to pay us a viſit."

WATERTOWN, *Aug.* 21.

The following perfidious Advertiſement (*tho' of ſo early a date*) *we have juſt received, and ſhall inſert it* verbatim, *leaving it for the reader to make his own comment.*

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS notwithſtanding the repeated aſſurances of the Selectmen and others, that all the inhabitants of the town of Boſton had *bona fide* delivered their fire arms unto the perſons appointed to receive them, though I had advices at the ſame time of the contrary, and whereas I have ſince had full proof that many are perfidious in this reſpect, and have ſecreted great numbers: I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, to require of all perſons who have yet any fire arms in their poſſeſſion immediately to ſurrender them at the court-houſe, to ſuch perſons as ſhall be authorized to receive them; and hereby do declare that all perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion any fire-arms may hereafter be found, will be deemed enemies to his Majeſty's government.

Given at Boſton, the Nineteenth day of June, 1775, *in the Fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

By his Excellency's command, THOMAS GAGE.

THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD *ſave the* KING.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 24.

We hear from Swanſey, that Captain Dayley arrived there a few days ago, and reports, that he ſpoke on the coaſt with a veſſel bound to Philadelphia, Captain Bambridge, who left London the 26th of June, and ſaid that the Lord Mayor of London, at the head of the Livery, had waited on the King, and demanded of him, that no more troops ſhould be ſent to America, as the kingdom was in a defenceleſs ſtate while France and Spain were arming and preparing for war. That the King had promiſed to ſend no more. That Lord North had been ſtoned by the populace as he paſſed the ſtreet in his coach.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 23.

General Gage, we hear, has ſeized the donation ſtores in Boſton, and placed a ſtrong guard over the ſame.

It is ſaid for a certainty that the enemy have diſmantled the part of Caſtle William which commands the harbour of Boſton, and blowed up the walls.

NORWICH, *Auguſt* 21.

This morning arrived an expreſs from General Schuyler at Ticonderoga, to the Governor, which occaſioned his calling a Council, and ſending off Col. Mott, the Chief Engineer.

FAIRFIELD, *Auguſt* 29.

Laſt evening was married, at the ſeat of Thaddeus Burr, Eſq; by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, The Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Preſident of the Continental Congreſs, to Miſs DOROTHY QUINCY, daughter of EDMUND QUINCY, Eſq, of Boſton.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 31.

On Tueſday laſt the following was publiſhed in a hand-bill through this city.

"Sir, *Oyſter Ponds, 27th Auguſt,* 1775.

"Your favour of the 11th inſtant came duly to hand, and I ſhould have ſailed for Haerlem without loſs of time, had I not received the following important intelligence from Gen. Waſhington, viz.

"*Aug.* 23. 1775.——Yeſterday I received advice from Boſton, that a number of tranſports have ſailed on a ſecond expedition, for freſh proviſions. As they may purſue the ſame courſe, only advancing farther, we think Montaug Point, or Long Iſland, a very probable place of their landing; I have therefore thought beſt to give you the earlieſt intelligence; but I do not mean to confine your attention or vigilance to that place; you will pleaſe to extend your views as far as the miſchief may probably extend."—Thus far from the intelligence. I will farther inform you, that the Kingfiſher laſt Wedneſday went up the Sound, with ſeveral ſmall cutters, reconnoitring the north ſide of the iſland; and Thurſday there followed paſt this place two top ſail veſſels, which I apprehend to be tranſports, as they fired two ſignal guns when they went through the Race.—I would therefore recommend it to the Provincial Congreſs, to keep a good guard upon Queen's county, as I imagine their deſign is to get ſtock from Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Fluſhing; and as we hope to ſecure all the ſtock upon this part of the iſland, you may expect the Boſton fleet will proceed farther up Sound.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

"*To* P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Eſq; *Preſident,*" &c.

We hear from Providence, that on Tueſday the 22d inſt. his Majeſty's ſhips the Roſe, Swan, and Glaſgow, attempted to go to Providence, and got within 8 miles of the town, when two of them ran aſhore and the other came to an anchor. Soon after arrived a brig and a ſloop inward bound from the Weſt-Indies, theſe were immediately chaſed by the men of war's barges and 3 cutters, till they ran aſhore at Warwick, where they were boarded by the man of war's men, in ſight of a great number of people who had aſſembled on the ſhore. There were in the harbour two armed ſchooners fitted out by the town of Providence for the protection of their trade, and were going to convoy a ſmall fleet down the river. A ſmart engagement then began and laſted three hours and an half, during which an inceſſant fire was kept up between the two ſchooners and the brig and ſloop, which the people on board often attempted to get off, but as often were driven from the windlaſſes. But at laſt they cut the brig's cable and carried her off, with the Captain on board, who refuſed to quit her; the ſloop we re-took and brought into the harbour, tho' fired upon by the man of war as we paſſed them. We had not a man killed or wounded, which is ſurprizing. Upwards of 30 cannon ball were picked up on the ſhore. It is ſuppoſed many of the enemy are killed. The men of war are at preſent in Briſtol harbour, where they have begun to rob and plunder the plantation of Mr. William Weſſals.

A gentleman from Albany informs, that when he left that place 700 of the Mohawk and Onondaga Indians had arrived there declaring themſelves to be our friends in the preſent conteſt. They ſay they are connected by marriage, and other ways with the Canadians, and hope to bring them over to our ſide, notwithſtanding all Governor Carlton's endeavours to the contrary.

Captain Jenkins who left Quebec the 21ſt of July informs, that the Canadians ſeemed well pleaſed with the proceedings of the Colonies; that he underſtood they had received and highly approved a letter ſent them by the Continental Congreſs. That ſhip bread was 5 Dollars per hundred, white bread 3l. wheat 6s. per buſhel. That ſix or ſeven tranſports were loaded with proviſions for Boſton, and one of 500 tons had ſailed. The inhabitants uneaſy, apprehending a ſcarcity. The garriſon in a poor ſtate of defence, not more than twenty-five regulars in it. Goveroor Carlton had taken moſt of the cannon to mount on the floating batteries at St. John's. That it was ſaid he had not with him above 5 or 600 men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to gaol for refuſing to take up arms againſt the Colonies. That there was only one veſſel of war, the Gaſpee brig. That he ſaw a letter from a ſerjeant of the regulars at St. John's, to his wife in Quebec, informing her that he was ſo buſy in building floating batteries to re-take the forts from the Yankies, that he had not had his cloaths off in a fortnight.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS *the Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, under pretence of protecting the King's property, did in the dead of the night of the 23d inſtant, moſt unwarrantably fire on the ſouth part of this defenceleſs city, whereby three of his Majeſty's ſubjects were wounded; the property of ſeveral deſtroyed; and the lives of many expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. And whereas many of the inhabitants, under apprehenſions that the like hoſtile conduct may be in future purſued by the Commander of ſaid ſhip, have been induced to move their wives, children, and property out of this city. And whereas from the preſent temper of the people, it is apprehended that the peace of this city may be interrupted, and the lives and property of many expoſed, in caſe the officers or crew belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſhips ſhould come with their boats to this city. In order therefore to preſerve the peace, quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and prevent the officers and men belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſhips that now are, or hereafter may arrive in this port, from coming to the city under pretence of procuring ſupplies, this Congreſs have thought proper to permit, and they do hereby permit (agreeable to the former directions of this Congreſs) that Abraham Lott, Eſq; contractor for his Majeſty's navy, do in future ſupply his Majeſty's ſhips ſtationed here with all neceſſaries, as well freſh as ſalt, for the uſe of the ſaid ſhips; that ſuch ſupplies be by him ſent to the Governor's Iſland; that they may be taken from thence on board the ſaid ſhips; and the inhabitants of this city and colony are hereby enjoined from uſing any attempts to prevent the ſaid ſupplies from being furniſhed by the ſaid Abraham Lott, or his Agent; or for obtaining ſatisfaction for the injury they have received, as this Congreſs, duly impreſſed with a ſenſe thereof, are determined to purſue every prudent and proper meaſure for preventing the like inſults in future, and for obtaining ſatisfaction and redreſs.*

A true Copy from the Minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 4.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS by the 11th article of the Aſſociation of the Congreſs it is directed, "That a Committee be choſen in every county, "city and town, by thoſe who are qualified to "vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe "buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the "conduct of all perſons touching this Aſſociation; "and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſa-"tisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, "that any perſon within the limits of their ap-"pointment, has violated this Aſſociation, that "ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of "the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the "end, that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh "America may be publicly known, and univer-"ſally contemned as the enemies of American "Liberty, and thenceforth we reſpectively will "break off all dealings with him or her."

And Whereas Mr. Schloſſer having reported that a ſummons has been ſerved upon him at the ſuit of William Conn, and marked with the name of Iſaac Hunt, as his Attorney, which Mr. Schloſſer alledges was occaſioned by his acting in the line of his duty as a member of this Committee,

Reſolved, That Mr. Hunt be deſired to attend this Committee immediately.

Mr. Hunt accordingly attended and declared, that when he ordered the writ to be iſſued, he did not know or believe that Mr. Schloſſer had detained the linen for which he had iſſued the ſummons, as a member of this Committee under a ſuſpicion that it had been imported contrary to the Aſſociation of the Congreſs.

On motion, That Mr. Hunt be aſked if he means to proſecute the action againſt Mr. Schloſſer, now he is informed that Mr. Scloſſer acted, in the above inſtance, in the line of his duty as a member of this Committee? The ſaid queſtion was accordingly propoſed to him, when Mr. Hunt deſired time to conſider, and to conſult his client, engaging to anſwer the Committee at their next meeting.

Auguſt 22.

Mr. Hunt attended the Committee, and after much converſation requeſted to have the queſtion propoſed delivered to him in writing, with leave to anſwer it in the ſame way; on which Mr. Hunt was deſired to withdraw.

Mr. Hunt was called in again: The Chairman informed him that an explicit anſwer ought now to be given, and that if he had it written the Committee would receive it; on which he declared he had nothing further to offer.

Reſolved, That Mr. Hunt's conduct and declaration are by no means ſatisfactory.

Auguſt 29.

The Committee having taken the conduct of Mr. Hunt into conſideration, are of opinion, that he has, by iſſuing the above mentioned ſummons and proſecuting the ſame, endeavoured, as much as in him lies, to contravene the Aſſociation entered into by the Continental Congreſs. And that he has not acted with candour in declaring, "That "when he ordered the writ to be iſſued, he did "not know or believe that Mr. Schloſſer had de-"tained the linen for which he had iſſued the "ſummons, as a member of this Committee under "a ſuſpicion that it had been imported contrary "to the Aſſociation of the Congreſs," which will fully appear by the following affidavit.

WILLIAM CONN, of the city of Philadelphia, maketh oath, That as he paſſed the houſe of Mr. George Schloſſer, of the ſaid city, on Thurſday the 17th inſtant, with three pieces of linen in his hand, Mr. Schloſſer called him and aſked if they were for ſale, to which he replied they were, and delivered one of the pieces into the hands of Mr. Schloſſer, expecting he meant to bargain for it, but inſtead of doing ſo Mr. Schloſſer enquired how he came by it—That he, the ſaid Conn, evaded the queſtion by a feigned ſtory, thinking it hard to be ſo cloſely preſſed to ſay how he came by it; hereupon Mr. Schloſſer told him it was his duty as a Committee man to enquire, and would not part with the linen until he was ſatisfied how it was imported; that he (Conn) need not be uneaſy that the linen was detained, but if he was ſo he ſhould have ſecurity for the ſafe return of it as ſoon as it ſhould appear to have been imported according to the Continental Aſſociation. He, the ſaid Conn, then ſaid Mr. Schloſſer might do as he pleaſed, as he could prove that he came honeſtly by the linen; that hereupon he, the ſaid Conn, applied to Mr. Ackroyd's clerk (Mr. Ackroyd not being at home) and obtained a certificate ſigned by him that the piece of linen then in queſtion had been ſold by himſelf for Mr. Ackroyd to the ſaid Conn, and delivered the ſame to Mr. Schloſſer, demanding his linen. Mr. Schloſſer ſaid the certificate was not ſatisfactory; and that although he knew Mr. Ackroyd, he did not know his clerk; however, that he would lay the whole before the Committee, who would meet ſhortly and judge of it. That on Saturday the 19th inſtant he, the ſaid Conn, having called at Mr. Schloſſer's houſe ſeveral times and not finding him at home, grew diſſatisfied and applied to George Bryan, Eſq; and informed him that he had a complaint to make concerning a piece of linen detained from him, and was proceeding to relate his caſe, when Mr. Bryan (before he had time to mention Mr. Schloſſer's being a Committee man) ſtopped him and ſaid it was a matter he had nothing to do with: It was the buſineſs of a lawyer. That he, the ſaid Conn, having ſome knowledge of Iſaac Hunt, Eſq; applied to him and informed him fully of his caſe, and in particular did acquaint Mr. Hunt that Mr. Schloſſer had ſaid he detained the piece of linen as a Committee man. Mr. Hunt gave it as his opinion that the piece of linen might be recovered by a ſuit at law, and at the requeſt of him, the ſaid Conn, did commence a ſuit againſt the ſaid George Schloſſer accordingly. WILLIAM CONN.

Sworn before me this 25th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1775. JAMES YOUNG.

Ordered, That the above be publiſhed.

A true copy from the Minutes of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH,
R. STRETTELL JONES, } Secretaries.

Extract of a letter from London, June 12.

"We have juſt heard of the New-York Packet's arrival, but I am not yet well informed of the intelligence ſhe brings, tho' know it is very alarming;—they ſay the Miniſters are very much embarreſſed, that it occaſioned Lord North's paying a perſonal viſit to the Bank, and that Parliament will meet next month, purſuant to their laſt adjournment or prorogation; this laſt is doubtful, and indeed every thing elſe is common report.—A change of Miniſters is predicted, and I think with as much probability as any thing elſe, unleſs the next accounts from General Gage are more favourable to the preſent meaſures."

Extract of a letter from London, June 12.

"We have had the news of the ſkirmiſh at Concord between the King's troops and the Provincials, for ſome time paſt, and yeſterday it was confirmed by an expreſs from General Gage to government, in the Sukey, Capt. Brown. The firſt advice many (eſpecially the Court party) threw away, declaring it to be an abſolute lie, and wiſhed government would ſecure the perſon who brought it, although we had the Salem paper brought by Capt. John Darby, who ſaid that the account was as particular as could be collected at the time of his departure; but now they believe it to their ſhame, that 1800 diſciplined troops ran away from a handful of brave Yankeys. I believe that ſeven-eighths of this country would willingly fight for us againſt the King's troops, if it were poſſible for them to get to you. The Americans bear the greateſt applauſe here of any people in the world, and I hope they may now ſtand firm, for it is not in the power of government to ſend out any more troops: I had the honour of being ſent for by Sir John Warren, who is nephew to the late Admiral and a great friend to America, with whom I breakfaſted; we had all the American affairs over, and he poſitively declared that there was not 7000 of the King's troops both in England and Ireland; and he hoped that the Americans would ſtand firm to each other, and then they might have the affair ſettled as they liked, for, ſays he, it is impoſſible for this country to do without you, neither can they ſubdue you."

Extract of a letter from London, June 13.

"The troubles and miſunderſtandings between us and the Colonies are very much felt here. Remittances are unavoidably very long, and this, added to a total deprivation of trade, puts us in a dreadful ſituation, and has a ſtill worſe appearance to look onward. The very people who firſt oppreſſed the Colonies here, in full aſſurance that all they aſked muſt be complied with, now ſay, 'what can we do, we have gone too far but cannot recede.' But I hope there are ſtill left ſome able men, whoſe humanity will lead them to ſtep forward, and by well timed arguments will ſtill adjuſt matters, and that we ſhall again ſee that good opinion between both, which has hitherto made both great and powerful—This happy hour I moſt ardently wiſh for."

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, Auguſt 8.

"Several gentlemen ſet out this morning to meet the Convention at Hillſborough, which will be held there the 20th inſt. and to morrow a number more will ſet out for the like purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated Auguſt 20, 1775.

"Every thing here is ſuſpended but warlike preparations.—It is ſaid that there are ſcarce 200 men in town not enrolled.—The country is unanimous.—Our two regiments of foot are every day training, and almoſt complete.—About a week ago a ſmall ſloop from this town boarded a ſnow from England, in Auguſtine Bay, and carried off between twelve and fourteen thouſand pounds of powder, moſtly belonging to the King. She had been ſent privately with thirty reſolute men, well armed, by our Committee, in order to intercept the veſſel on the coaſt, but was diſappointed, being rather too late, for there were forty thouſand pounds landed, with four braſs field pieces, the day before our ſloop boarded her. There were twelve ſoldiers ſent from Auguſtine to aſſiſt and defend the ſnow, to whom our people gave ten guineas for helping them out with the powder, and being ſo modeſt as not to reſiſt. A man of war was in ſight, but fortunately a-ground the few hours our people ſtayed. We ſpiked up the ſnow's guns, and then went off triumphant, although attacked by three boats full of armed men. One got within a hundred and fifty yards, it being quite calm, but that moment a freſh gale ſprang up. Our people brought their booty ſafe to Beaufort, a town on the coaſt, about 70 miles S. W. of this place. It was reported they were purſued by the armed veſſels from Auguſtine, to which place, on hearing of this, our Council of Safety diſpatched fifteen artillery men and fifteen grenadiers, by water, and a company of our provincials to Beaufort, to aſſiſt the country people in the defence of the acquiſition. We are putting the town in a poſture of defence, and are all determined to oppoſe whatever troops may come here.—Yeſterday a Negro was hanged and burnt, for intended ſedition, and burning the town, &c.

Extract of a letter from Providence, Auguſt 22.

"I am ſorry to inform you that the communication between Philadelphia and Newport is cut off—occaſioned by the Captain of a man of war taking our Poſt-rider, &c.—At this place we are all in confuſion:—There are three men of war now in ſight, and the people much alarmed:—They are beating to arms.—I apprehend the men of war will not be able to hurt us, as they cannot come near enough for that purpoſe, and the water ſide is well fortified."

We hear that Dr. FRANKLIN has been lately honoured by the Infante of Spain, with a preſent of a volume of that Prince's works, beautifully and magnificently printed at Madrid.

The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harriſon, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferſon, Thomas Nelſon, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Eſquires, are appointed Delegates by the Virginia Provincial Convention, to repreſent that colony in the Continental Congreſs, to be held the fifth inſtant.

On Tueſday laſt died at Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, the Hon. James Haberſham, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY *of New-Jerſey.*

Princeton, Auguſt 31, 1775.

WHEREAS the public roads of this province are obſerved to abound with ſtrollers and vagabonds, and many ſervants have ran away from their maſters, and horſe ſtealing and other robberies are become very frequent: Therefore it is reſolved, that it be recommended to the good people of this province that they do ſtrictly examine all ſuſpicious perſons paſſing to and fro through the different parts thereof; and if upon ſuch examination, they do not give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves, they do proceed to deal with them according to the laws of this province.

A true copy from the Minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON, Sec'ry.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY *of New-Jerſey.*

Princeton, Auguſt 31, 1775.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Officers and Privates who embody themſelves as Minute Men in this province, be, and they hereby are directed, for the ſake of diſtinction and convenience, to adopt, as their uniform, hunting frocks, as near as may be ſimilar to thoſe of the Riſle Men now in the Continental ſervice.

A true copy from the Minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia County, Sept. 1, 1775.

In Committee Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Townſhip Committees and the Captains of the different companies, and they are hereby enjoined to make returns to this Committee of the Aſſociators, Non Aſſociators, &c. in their reſpective diſtricts, agreeable to the directions of the Committee of Safety on Friday the 22d inſt. and that the Colonels of each battalion in this County do at the ſame time return the names of the officers of their reſpective battalions, with their ranks and ſeniority in battalion.

The Committee adjourned to Friday the 22d inſtant, to meet at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*** The Committee of Correſpondence for the County of Philadelphia, have appointed to meet in Philadelphia on Monday the 2d of October, at the Widow Jenkins's, in order to appropriate the donations collected for the ſuffering poor of Boſton. The ſeveral Townſhip Committees who have not collected the whole, are earneſtly requeſted to compleat that ſervice and pay the ſame into the hands of EDWARD MILNER, in Philadelphia, on or before the aforeſaid day.

Bucks County, Auguſt 4, 1775.

WHEREAS I have ſpoken injuriouſly of the diſtreſſed people of the town of Boſton, and diſreſpectfully of the meaſures proſecuting for the redreſs of American grievances; I do hereby declare, that I am heartily ſorry for what I have done, voluntarily renouncing my former principles, and promiſe for the future, to render my conduct unexceptionable to my countrymen, by ſtrictly adhering to the meaſures of the Congreſs.

THOMAS MEREDITH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Betſy and Nancy, P. Flynn, Georgia.
Sloop Molly, M. Rider, Fiſhing Voyage.
Sloop Deſire, W. Lewis, Ditto.
Sloop Lady Catherine, G. Ord, Bermuda.
Brig Polly, W. Workman, South-Carolina.
Brig Globe, T. Pitt, Liſbon.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Ditto.
Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Ditto.
Sloop Ranger, R. King, St. Kitts.
Sch. Abſalom, M. Dupuy, Guadaloupe.
Sloop Peggy, ——— Ditto.
Sloop Nancy, J. Irwin, Tortola.
Sloop Thomas, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Liſbon.
Ship Hope, G. Curwin, Cork.
Ship Standlink, J. Carr, London.
Ship Grace, F. Knox, Ditto,
Ship Recovery, D. M'Culloch, Newry.
Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Cowes.
Sch. Nancy, S. Foreſter, St. Lucia.
Sch. Suſanna, J. Wilſon, Fayall.
Brig Betſy, T. Bernard, Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Hannah, J. Ramage, Cork.
Brig Betſy, D. Murray, Dublin.
Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica.
Ship Catherine, G. Buchan, Ditto.
Brig Peggy, G. Thompſon, Ditto.
Brig Lovely Laſs, W. Caſtle, Ditto.
Brig Nancy, R. Bethell, Ditto.
Ship Alfred, T. Calender, Falmouth.
Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Falmouth.
Ship Elizabeth, S. Harvey, St. Kitts.
Sloop Ranger, R. King, Ditto.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Ditto.
Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Briſtol.
Sloop Mary, W. Woodbridge, Barbados.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Antigua.
Brig Cornelia, T. Genn, Ditto.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenada.
Brig Betſy, N. Valence, St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Brig Peace, J. Durry, Londonderry.
Brig New Speedwell, W. Keith, Cork.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New Jerſey.
Sloop Defiance, P. Wells, St. Vincents.
Sloop Phœnix, J. Stirrup, New-Providence.
Sch. Charming Betſy, J. Douglaſs, Ditto.
Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Jamaica.
Brig Charming Betſy, W. Gibbons, Ditto.
Sloop Deſire, W. Lewis, Salem, N. England.
Sloop Molly, M. Rider, Ditto.
Sch. Nancy, W. Clarke, Nantucket.
Sch. Favourite, J. Wright, St. Kitts.
Brig Rachel, J. Clay, Grenadoes.
Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, Falmouth, G. B.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this city, on the 3d of October next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE three ſtory brick Houſe, Waſh-houſe, Pump, Garden and Orchard, ſituated near the Bath, in the Northern Liberties. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

‡ MARY NILSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The CONSTITUTIONAL LEWIS-TOWN, DOVER and DUCK-CREEK

POST RIDER,

SETS off from Mr. William Dibley's, at the Fountain Tavern in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at twelve o'clock, poſitively, on every Wedneſday, from thence proceeds to Lewis-Town by way of Wilmington, Chriſtiana Bridge, Middletown, Duck Creek, Croſs Roads, Dover, &c. and arrives at Lewis Town on Saturday at twelve o'clock; and returns the ſame day for Philadelphia, where he arrives on Wedneſday morning: Therefore all perſons in Philadelphia or elſewhere, who have any commands to that part of the country (and are willing to encourage by ſubſcription the aforeſaid Poſt) may apply at ſaid Dibley's, and depend on having their orders punctually diſcharged either in town or country.

P. S. All letters poſt free, and ſmall bundles not exceeding eight ounces, carried gratis for any ſubſcriber.

Subſcriptions received for this News-paper by THOMAS SCULLEY, at Middletown.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WOMAN who is a good cook, and underſtands needle work well both for old or young; ſhe can work for a glover or ſaddler, and would chuſe the country. Enquire of the Printer. *

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1775.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 6th or 9th inſtant,

THE following Tracts of Land, viz. One tract containing 525 acres, ſituate on Monture's Run; Another tract containing 300 acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Millar's Run, being a branch of Shertees Creek, about eighteen miles from Fort Pitt, adjoining the land of John Welch: An improvement, and the lands thereunto belonging, lying on the Weſt fork of the Little Connaway, on the Ohio, and joining to John Thompſon's: Another tract and improvement, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Pitt Townſhip, adjoining the lands of John Armſtrong on the N. W. James Hamilton on the S. W. and Chriſtian Millar on the N. E. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of ſaid tracts, will be informed of the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber at WILLIAM APPLEBY's, in Farmer's Row, near the Stone Bridge, below Second-ſtreet.

* JOHN GIBSON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS hired of the ſubſcriber, a Horſe and Chair to go to Germantown, by two men with lightiſh coloured cloaths, one of them with light coloured hair and the other with brown, and were ſeen to put up the horſe and chair at the firſt tavern in Germantown, and afterwards going towards Beggars Town; the lining of the chair is white, and the horſe is a large bay about fifteen hands high: The ſaid horſe and chair came home to the ſubſcriber's houſe about eight o'clock, but no perſon with them: The ſaid men alſo had a new carters whip at the ſame time, which has not been returned. Whoever will give intelligence where the ſaid perſons may be found, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward for each, paid by

*1 WILLIAM WESTON.

June 12, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſervant man named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a ſaddler by trade, about 30 years of age, and about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a half worn brown cloth coat and veſt, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair of ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots with turn-down tops, an old pair of black grained ſhoes with lined tops, one pair of almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an old beaver hat with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things not mentioned, being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſometimes wears a falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, he clips his words in the Dutch dialect, and can ſpeak high and low dutch; he ſerved his apprenticeſhip high up in Eaſt Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country.—Alſo took with him, a bright bay gelding, natural trotter, ſmall ſtar, low necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe took a new ſaddle with a blue ſaddle cloth, and a pair of ſaddle bags lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of cloaths and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol ſo that his maſter may have him again, with the horſe, ſhall have the above Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either man or horſe, paid by

† WILLIAM TEMPLE.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 17.

ONE of the enemy's floating batteries approaching rather too near ſome of our works on the bay, between this town and Roxbury, occaſioned conſiderable firing on Tueſday laſt; but nothing material was affected on either ſide.

His Excellency General Waſhington has been pleaſed to make the following promotions, viz.

Major Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, to be Quarter-Maſter General of the American army.

John Parke, Eſq; of Philadelphia, aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter General.

John Trumbull, Eſq; of Connecticut, Major of Brigade.

Richard Cary, Eſq; of Maryland, Major of Brigade.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, and Captain George Baylor, both of Virginia, to be his Aids de Camp, vice Majors Mifflin and Trumbull, promoted.

WATERTOWN, *Auguſt* 21.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight arrived at the Camp in Cambridge, Swaſhan the Chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois tribe, conducted hither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompenced for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their ſervice in the cauſe of American liberty, have been kindly received, and are now entered the ſervice. Swaſhan ſays he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged four or five other tribes, if they ſhould be wanted. He ſays the Indians of Canada in general, and alſo the French, are greatly in our favour and determined not to act againſt us.

Laſt Monday morning came to town from Ipſwich, 20 of the priſoners taken at Cape-Anne the Tueſday before; who together with the marines, &c. priſoners, are gone forward.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 28.

We hear that General Gage's lady and family, with a number of other people are ſailed from Boſton for England.

We hear from St. Croix, that an hurricane had happened in the Weſt-Indies, which occaſioned many veſſels from that and the neighbouring ports to put to ſea.

We hear a number of officers ladies have lately arrived at Boſton, from England, Ireland, &c. and on their landing they were to a woman, *widows*.

The Provincial Congreſs having reſolved that the cannon ſhould be removed from the battery, a number of the citizens collected for that purpoſe laſt Wedneſday evening; and part of the provincial artillery, under the command of Capt John Lamb, were poſted on the battery, to prevent the landing of any party from the Aſia man of war, to annoy them while at work. When they marched down, which was about 11 o'clock they obſerved one of the above ſhip's barges lying at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, where ſhe continued upwards of an hour; then ſhe got under ſail, and fired a muſket at the men that were poſted on the battery. This was immediately returned by a ſmart fire of muſketry from the artillery, and a few of the independent light-infantry belonging to Col. Laſher's batallion, that were likewiſe poſted there for the above purpoſe.—Soon after this the Aſia fired three cannon, when our drums beat to arms, which alarmed the inhabitants; when they had aſſembled ſhe began a heavy and ſmart fire, of nine, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders, and ſome grape ſhot; ſucceeded by a diſcharge of muſketry from the marines: But without doing any other miſchief than damaging the upper part of ſeveral houſes near the fort, and White-Hall, and wounding three men. Notwithſtanding the fire from the Aſia, the citizens effected their purpoſe, and carried off twenty-one pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages.—Since this diſturbance the women and children have been continually moving out of town, with their moſt valuable effects.

In conſequence of the above procedure his Worſhip the Mayor received the four following letters from Capt. Vandeput, which were anſwered.

ASIA, *Auguſt* 24, 1775.

"After the event of laſt night, I think it neceſſary to inform you, that having *information* that it was intended by ſome people in New-York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as ſtores belonging to the King, it was my duty to protect, I ſent a boat to lie near the ſhore, to watch their motions; ſoon after twelve they began to move the guns from the battery, which being obſerved by the officer in the boat, he left his ſtation to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the ſhore, he was fired upon by a great many muſketry, by which one of the men in the boat was *ſhot dead*. My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this ſort, as well as to defend the guns, which occaſioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this that the people of the town may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wiſh as much as poſſible to avoid; but if they will perſiſt in behaving in ſuch a manner as to make their ſafety and my duty incompatible, the miſchiefs that may ariſe muſt lie at their doors, and not mine. I am, &c.

An anſwer is deſired. G. VANDEPUT.

To the Mayor and Magiſtrates of New-York.

Gentlemen, ASIA, *Auguſt* 24, 1775.

"Whereas a boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia, (under my command) was, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people, from the walls of the city; by which firing one man in the ſaid boat was *ſhot dead*. And whereas his Majeſty's cannon mounted upon the walls, were about that time, and afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expreſſed in the ſtatute for ſuch offences; this is to require at the hands of the Magiſtrates, due ſatisfaction for theſe high miſdemeanors; as I muſt otherwiſe look upon theſe acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any anſwer; I muſt therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to ſend ſome anſwer to this, as ſoon as may reaſonably be expected, I ſhall look upon your ſilence as a negative to my requiſition, and ſhall take ſuch meaſures as ſhall ſeem neceſſary to me accordingly. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT.

To the Mayor and principal Magiſtrates.

ASIA, N. River, *Auguſt* 25, 1775.

SIR,

"I received a letter from you laſt night, in which you ſaid that you would this morning ſend me an explicit anſwer to my former letters. As you certainly have had ſufficient time to make every neceſſary enquiry, I am to deſire you will ſend me your anſwer upon the receipt of this.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant.

To W. Hicks, Eſq. G. VANDEPUT."

ASIA, N. River, *Auguſt* 25, 1775.

SIR,

"I have juſt now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the muſket fired from our boat, was fired as a ſignal towards the ſhip, and not at the battery, as the people in the boat will likewiſe make their affidavits of. You ſay you are at a loſs to account how my duty could oblige me to fire upon the city, in defence of thoſe guns, in the ſeat of civil government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an hour after the return of the boat, and the removal of the cannon, for firing a broad ſide at the city at large. You ſurely cannot doubt its being my duty to defend every part of the King's ſtores, wherever they may be. For this purpoſe I fired upon the battery, as the only means to prevent the intentions of the people employed in removing the guns. For a conſiderable time I thought they had deſiſted from their purpoſe, till their huzzaing and their firing from the walls upon the ſhip, convinced me to the contrary; this occaſioned the broadſide to be fired, not at the city at large, but as the moſt effectual method to prevent their perſiſting in their purſuit, which it were impoſſible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I ſhall perſiſt in doing what I know to be my duty: in the doing which I ſhall, if poſſible, avoid doing hurt to any one.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

To W. Hicks, Eſq. G. VANDEPUT."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 30.

Kent County on Delaware.

AGREEABLE to the recommendation of the late Committee of Inſpection "to chooſe a new COMMITTEE for ſaid county," an Election was held on the 14th inſt. in the ſeveral hundreds of the county, when the following gentlemen were elected and choſen, viz. The Hon. Cæſar Rodney, Eſq; William Meredith, John Dill, James Moor, James Tilton, John Banning, William Killen, Vincent Loockerman, Benedict Brice, Benjamin Coombe, Nathaniel Luff, John Clark, John Davis, Rynear Williams, Elijah Morris, Belitha Laws, Benjamin Clark, William Cullen, William Cahoon, Edward Rees, Iſaac Carty, Thomas Skillington, Silas Snow, Ezekiel Needham, William Jordan, James Starling, James Wells, Jacob Stout, John Bell, Emanuel Stout, Riſden Biſhop, Joſhua Gordon, John Gordon, Vincent Loockerman, jun. Jonathan Caldwell, Thomas Rodney; who convened at Dover on the 17th inſt. formed themſelves in Committee, and proceeded to the choice of a Chairman and Clerk, when the Honourable Cæſar Rodney was unanimouſly elected Chairman, and Mr. Mark M'Call, Clerk.

The Committee then proceeded to appoint a Committee of Correſpondence, and the following gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen for that purpoſe, to wit, Thomas Rodney, James Tilton, William Killen, John Banning and Vincent Loockerman. *By Order.*

MARK M'CALL, *Clerk.*

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE

TENERIFFE WINE,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE and Co.

Who have alſo,

OLD Barbados Spirits, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk; Weſt-India Rum; Muſcovado Sugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter caſk or dozen; Rhubarb, in ſmall boxes.

JUST ARRIVED,

On board the brigantine Friendſhip, John Bean, maſter, from Dublin,

A NUMBER of healthy indented SERVANTS, Men and Women, among whom are ſeveral valuable Tradeſmen, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of, on reaſonable terms, by JOHN LYNCH, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets, or the maſter on board the veſſel, now lying off the Drawbridge.

N. B. Said veſſel will ſail for Newry the beginning of September. For freight or paſſage apply as above.

A PERSON who can be recommended, and is qualified to teach Engliſh grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, would engage on moderate terms in the tuition of a few children in a Gentleman's family, in town or country. For particulars enquire of the Printer. ‡

THE GERMAN FLUTE,

TAUGHT in the moſt approved and expeditious manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, by JAMES CICERO, lately arrived here from Jamaica, where he taught that inſtrument for ſeveral years. Any Gentleman inclining to learn that inſtrument, will be waited on by leaving a line directed for him at Mr. William Bradford's Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet. ‖

LOST,

At the REVIEW, on the 20th of June laſt, in this City,

A LARGE red leather POCKET-BOOK, with two memorandum-books or journals, one of which was juſt began, two letters directed to Benjamin Henſhaw, ſome notes, orders, and other papers, which can be of no value to any but the owner: There was alſo in the pocket-book Six Pounds Ten Shillings, Jerſey and Pennſylvania money. Whoever brings the ſaid pocket-book, memorandum-books, and other papers, to the Printer hereof, ſhall be intitled to all the money ſo found in ſaid pocket-book, and THIRTY SHILLINGS beſides; or if they return all but the pocket-book and money, they ſhall be intitled to TWENTY SHILLINGS, and no queſtions aſked.

WANTED,

To Purchaſe or Rent,

A SMALL Plantation, with tolerable good improvements thereon, within a few miles of Philadelphia.

N. B. A Negro Wench, and the times of an Engliſh ſervant Girl and ſeveral ſervant Boys, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Printer.

The Curious, and all Gentlemen and Ladies who wiſh to be very knowing in the things of the polite world, are informed that

ROBERT BELL,

Of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, hath now for ſale, complete in Four Volumes, with neat bindings,

THE greatly admired and much deſired LETTERS written by the late Right Honourable PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Cheſterfield, to his ſon, PHILIP STANHOPE, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dreſden: Together with ſeveral other Pieces on various ſubjects. Publiſhed by Mrs. EUGENIA STANHOPE, from the originals now in her poſſeſſion.

*** Great variety of NEW and OLD BOOKS may alſo be had at ſaid BELL's, next door to St. Paul's Church.

CAME to JOSHUA HOWELL's Plantation, near the Four-mile Stone, on the Wiſſahickon Road, a young red COW, very poor, with a white face, a large white ſpot on her back, and ſeveral other ſpots about her body. The owner is deſired to call, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

STRAYED AWAY,

About the middle of May laſt, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield, Cheſter County, the following CATTLE, viz.

TWO Carolina Steers, one a dark brown, the other a brindled pied, both branded on the near horn with the letter M. and on the near buttock with the letter W. Alſo a ſmall brown Cow, with calf when ſhe went away, had a bell on, and a crop in one ear. Whoever takes up the ſaid Cattle and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive all reaſonable charges, paid by

† JEHU MARIS.

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Three-mile Run, near New-Brunſwick, between the 10th and 11th of Auguſt inſtant, a black HORSE, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, about ſeven years old, a blaze in his forehead, and one white hind foot, paces chiefly but can trot: Alſo a ſaddle almoſt new, with a ſpotted ſwanſkin ſaddle-cloth and yellow binding. Whoever ſecures the horſe, thief and ſaddle, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ JOHN BENNET.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday evening, the 3d inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant girl named MARIA CATHERINE MAMRO, *eighteen years of age, black hair, a ſcar on one of her cheek bones, dark complexion, bobs in her ears, and low in ſtature; had on when ſhe went away, a broad ſtriped blue and white cotton lincey petticoat, a callico ſhort gown, black ſilk bonnet; ſhe took with her a blue and white narrow ſtriped ſhort gown and petticoat, a garnet coloured cambletſkirt, a dark ground callico ditto, and ſundry other cloaths: She goes by the name of Caty, and ſuppoſed to be gone with one Conrad Konigſfold to Mr. Wiſtar's Glaſs-houſe in the Jerſeys. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward.*

RICHARD FOOTMAN.

Newark, New-Jerſey, July 21ſt, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a black or blackiſh brown horſe, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, long bodied, a ſtar in his forehead, and the off hind foot white near the hooff, but it doth not extend round to the fetlock: He trots and paces, and on firſt going off ſeems to be moſt natural to his pace. If the horſe is ſtolen, whoever apprehends and ſecures the thief, ſhall be paid the above reward, and FORTY SHILLINGS for taking up and returning the horſe to the owner,

LEWIS OGDEN.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 29th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Gunpowder Meeting-houſe, Baltimore County, the two following ſervants, viz. WILLIAM HALL, by trade a ſhoemaker, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, a handſome made man, ſhort brown hair, high noſe, ſmooth pale face, and light coloured eyes; had on a felt hat, red and yellow ſilk handkerchief, check ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, black ribbed ſtockings, and turned leather pumps with a patch on one ſide.——— JAMES OSBORN, by trade a blackſmith, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, round full faced, ſmall noſe, ſhort brown hair, and bald on the crown of his head; had on a large caſtor hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, light coloured flowered jacket with red back, buckſkin breeches, half worn ſhoes with old plated buckles: They were both born in the Weſt of England, and ſpeak broad; ſly and deceitful, and have a forged paſs or paſſes; would recommend it to any perſon into whoſe hands they may fall, to take particular care of them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have, if 20 miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS; if 40 miles, EIGHTY SHILLINGS; if 60 miles, SIX POUNDS; if 100 miles, NINE POUNDS; if 200 miles, the above Reward, and Eighteenpence per mile for bringing them home, paid by

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. It is likely they may ſteal other cloaths, as I look upon them to be great rogues. †

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets,

MAKES and SELLS the following Articles, wholeſale or retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz. ſilk ſword belts, with buckles and ſwivels, at 25s. per piece, and 15s. without, with allowance to thoſe that buy them by the dozen to ſell again; officers and ſoldiers uniforms in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, &c. coach-makers laces and fringes of all kinds, either in ſilk or worſted, figured or plain, with glaſs ſtrings, holders, roſes, bearers, French nailing, and every other article proper for trimming carriages; upholſterers laces and fringes, with lines and toſſels, made to any pattern or colour; gentlemens coats of arms and footmens liveries made to any pattern; ladies trimmings for ſacks or gowns made to any pattern; ſaddlers and hatters trimmings of all ſorts, and a great many other articles in the fancy way, &c.

N. B. Any ſhop-keeper or others that have any gold or ſilver lace or vellum, that is unfaſhionable and not fit for ſale, may have it taken to pieces and made into other patterns of lace or fringe; or having ony gold or ſilver threads, tambour or Sileſias of any ſort, may have it manufactured as above on reaſonable terms; or thoſe who have any to ſell may have a good price for it by applying as above. ‖

PATRICK WRIGHT,

CONFECTIONER,

Next door to John Dunlap's Printing-office,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of CONFECTIONS, viz. fine caraway comfits, almond ditto, ſugar plumbs, bandſtrings, corianders, almond chips, barley ſugar, white ſugar candie, brown ſugar candie, citron peel, raiſins, red currant jelly, black currant jelly, preſerved cherries, preſerved raſps, raſp jams, marmalade.—BISKETS, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biſket drops, ſpunge biſket, Queen cake, ratafia drops, Savoy biſket, Tunbridge water cakes, Shrewſbury cakes, mancue biſket, almond rochie, royal hearts, fine ginge cakes, torrong biſket, orange and lemon chip, collaring and potting of all kinds, calves feet jelly, hartſhorn jelly, capillaire.

N. B. The above mentioned Biſket and Cakes to be had at an hour's warning: Alſo all kinds of Paſtry done in the beſt manner and upon the ſhorteſt notice.—They have alſo for ſale, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Nutmegs, Pepper and Alſpice. ‡

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES DERKINDEREN,

In Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia,

WOOL COMBS, two ſorts of 2 and 3 pitch'd with broaches; a quantity of ſingle and double flint decanters; wine glaſſes; tumblers; caſtors; very good lamp oyl; cod fiſh, herrings and mackarel.

I now again requeſt the Public not to purchaſe any Weſt Jerſey rights of the Council of Proprietors which they hold under William and Ann Knight, the heirs of Thomas Davis, of Bandon, deceased, their title being altogether precarious, and ſolely depending on the life of W. Knight, who is now an aged and infirm man, and muſt immediately after his deceaſe revert back again to his heirs, many of whom are now living. As this ſhadow of a title, which the Council of Proprietors preſume to hold one ſeventh of a property under, was obtained from me by perſuaſion and cunningly outwitting me, I requeſt, if any innocent perſon has purchaſed any part of thoſe rights from the Council, that they will forbear to lay them in any part of the Weſtern Diviſion, or cut timber from ſuch locations on any pretence whatſoever, as they may depend on diſagreeable conſequences from ſuch a proceeding.

§ JAMES DERKINDEREN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Scotch ſervant man named DAVID RENNEY, by trade a taylor, about twenty years of age, and about five feet ſix inches high, pock marked, has long black buſhy hair, and talks pretty broad; had on when he went away, a long light blue coat and waiſtcoat with baſket buttons, corduroy breeches, ribbed thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, white ſhirt, and a half worn hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by JOHN COLLEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant. †

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a white ſervant Man and a Negro Man, viz. The white Man is named, RICHARD DAWSON, an Engliſh convict, came in the country laſt winter, about fifty-five years of age, was a ſoldier under the king of Pruſſia laſt war, is given to liquor, upwards of ſix feet high, brown hair, round face, freſh coloured, has been hurt in his left thumb, which occaſions it to be ſtiff.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar double rivetted, old caſtor hat, dark frock much tarred, old dark grey German ſerge jacket, mended with black linſey, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, coarſe white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes with ſtrings.

SOLOMON, a *Negro*, about 22 years of age, has been in the country about four years, and talks pretty good Engliſh.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar, a darby on each leg with a chain to one of them, all double rivetted, a new felt hat, old brown cloth coat, blue cloth jacket lined with red, brown role ſhirt, white full'd cloth breeches, old white yarn ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes.———It is ſuppoſed they will make for Boſton to the ſoldiers, as they have often been talking about them, and it is likely they may get their irons off, get other clothes, change their names, and deny their maſter, as the Negro has always done; has been in Newcaſtle upon Delaware twelve months and upwards; he went from thence in July laſt, and got in goal in Somerſet county, Maryland, and was brought home in November laſt; he has been in Philadelphia, he is of middle ſize, ſomewhat upon the yellow, has ſome marks upon one of his cheeks like the ſmall pox, has loſt part of the ſide of his right thumb, that makes the end of it look ſharper than the other.

Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings*; if above ten miles, *Forty Shillings*; if above forty miles, *Three Pounds*; if ſixty miles, *Five Pounds*; if two hundred miles, *Ten Pounds*, if five hundred miles, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

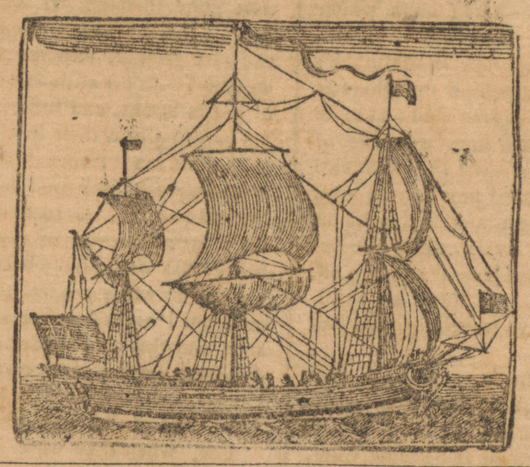
THOMAS COCKEY, *ſen.*
THOMAS COCKEY, *jun.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 203.

DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7½	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12¼
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

Hath for SALE at his store in Water-street, the second door above Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, the following articles, viz.

A NEAT assortment of broadcloths, 10-4 rose blankets, forest cloths, kerseys, blue and mixed Bath coatings, fine scarlet ditto, 3-4 and 6-4 naps, embossed flannels; blue, black and cloth colour hair plushes; demy writing paper, half yard Persians, fine cloth colour thread, surtout buttons, twist, camblets, dorsetteens, callimancoes, rattinets, shalloons, tammies, damasks, and poplins; blue furniture cottons, handsome large patterns; velvets, velverets, velures, fine Scots threads, buck and bone knives and forks, ferrets, bindings, tapes, combs, ribbonds, childrens shoes, London pewter, hard metal plates, oval dishes and spoons, womens worsted hose, mens plain and patent ribbed ditto, mens silk and worsted ditto plain and ribbed, womens worsted mitts, &c. &c. &c.

Berkeley County, Virginia, Sept 6, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, on Monday, the second of October next, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Berkeley County, Virginia,

A COMPLEAT set of MILLS, consisting of two pair of French burr and one pair of country stones, go with separate wheels; bolts, rolling machine, fan and screen, hoysting tubs compleated in the best manner: The house is 93 by 40 feet, strong stone walls, with four floors, and every part most strong and compleatly executed, with a good head of water, on a never failing stream; all new and just finished. Together with four hundred and odd acres of land, in the heart of a fine wheat country, not more than 65 miles from Steping navigation and only 10 miles from Potomack. Also a quantity of store goods, hogs, cattle, a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, a quantity of hay cured in the best manner, wheat just sowing and corn on the ground, two stills and all kinds of tubs, &c.—— Twelve months credit will be given for the moveable effects, and long credit for the mills and land, the payment being secured.

JACOB HIT.

N.B. The subscriber intends to leave the Colony soon. §

Cæcil County, August 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Augustine Manor, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, well watered and pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Cæcil Court-house to Port Penn; the buildings thereon are large and commodious, well suited and situate for a store, a new frame barn, stables, corn-house, waggon-house, &c. a large and excellent orchard which bears the most approved fruit, from which seventy barrels of cyder may be made yearly. There is cleared on said farm about two hundred and twenty acres, thirty of which is rich meadow ground that produces clover, Timothy and blue grass, ten or fifteen acres more may be made at a very trifling expence, being nearly fit for grass seed. Between thirty and forty acres of the upland is lately cleared, and equal in quality to any in the settlement around: The whole is in good repair, and if not sold at private sale before the first of November, will be exposed to public sale. The terms to the purchaser will be extremely easy, one hundred pounds only being required at making over, and the residue at the yearly payments of one hundred pounds per year; the whole clear of interest. For further particular information enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

‡ ADAM VANCE.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living in Newtown Township, on the night of the 6th of August last, a large grey HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old; has a remarkable wart or lump on his belly, and has some distemper in his throat. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ JOHN JOHNSON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ship Hannah, a servant man named DANIEL M'POULL, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five or six inches high, pitted with the small pox, has black hair curled; had on when he went away, a claret coloured surtout, a brown coat almost worn out, black sattinet breeches, a pair of blue stockings, and old shoes; he took with him three white shirts, a wool hat bound with black tape, and an English ditto. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, shall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN GRAY, in Spruce-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, or WILLIAM DASON, in West Cain Township, Chester County, near the sign of the Waggon on the Lancaster road. ‡

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends and acquaintance to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time, I humbly request the favour of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which marks of your esteem I shall with gratitude acknowledge, and ever remain

Your obliged humble servant,

† ALEXANDER COLLEY.

WANTED TO RENT,

A LOT from four to ten acres, within two or three miles of the city. Any person having such a one to let, by leaving a line with the Printer, will be called upon.

WANTED IMMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER; He will have 3l. per month if he understands the business in all its branches; or if shearing and pressing, 2l. 10s. per month. Enquire of JOHN HEARTMAN, in Reading, Berks County. §

August 21, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS KINSLOW, a stout well set fellow, twenty eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, swarthy complexion, much pock marked, and has short brown hair; had on an iron collar, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, and a red jacket with sleeves.——JOHN CARR, five feet seven inches high, a thief-looking fellow, twenty six years of age; had on and took with him, a felt hat, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, twilled inside jacket, a mixed gray outside ditto with blue lining and metal buttons, a blue sailors ditto, and new shoes: It is likely they will change their jackets and perhaps their names. Any person securing said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for each if taken 30 miles from home; if 40 miles, the above Reward for both, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

*8 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

TO BE SOLD BY

DOCTOR YELDALL,

At his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, three doors above the Bank Meeting-house in Front-street,

MOST kinds of *Patent Medicines* now in use, which may be depended on to be genuine: Likewise rhubarb of the first quality, Peruvian bark, camphire, jalap in powder, &c. which will be disposed of for cash only; together with the Doctor's *Family Medicines*, so well known and approved of throughout most parts of the Continent. Doctor YELDALL gives due attendance to any family that may want his assistance, either in the city or country, and who may depend on his assiduity and moderate charge, and that they will be conducted through their disorder as soon, and with as few medicines, as the nature of the complaint will admit of. Those living in places remote may, by sending an account of their disorder in writing or otherwise, have advice and medicines suitable sent to them, with proper directions for their use.

N.B. Any poor person wanting assistance, either in Physic or Surgery, by applying to the Doctor at his Ware house, every Monday, may be supplied. To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

SIR, For the benefit of others I hope you will make the following public, that others labouring under the same calamity may know where to apply for cure. I was afflicted with a cough and pain in the breast for twelve years. I applied to many but could not get relief, all agreeing that I was in a deep decay, and that there was no help for me. On your coming to New-Haven I applied your Public Medicines, and soon found benefit, and in a few months, after twelve years illness, was restored to perfect health, and have continued so above fifteen months. NATHANIEL AGNOMALL, *living in New-Haven, in Connecticut.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

FOR the benefit of others be it made public, that I, George Smith, *was afflicted with a consumptive disorder for a long time, which reduced me to so low a state that I could scarce walk I applied to several, some gave me medicines, and others said it was in vain for me to apply, but hearing of the cures that Dr.* YELDALL *had done in that way, I at length applied to him, and greatly to the surprise of myself and neighbours, found myself recovered to health in a short time, and am now as well as ever. As witness my hand,* GEORGE SMITH, *living in Third-street, near Vine-street.*

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

SIR, As I think no cure has been more surprising or more speedily compleated than that which you performed on my leg, I beg you may make it public, for the benefit of others labouring under the same calamity. I had been for twenty-two years labouring under dreadful ulcers in one of my legs. I applied to many able physicians, and found that all the medicines they applied were to no purpose; I was twice salivated, but without success. I applied your medicines very early this spring, and in a few weeks my leg was healed, and I am now as sound, and can do business as well as any person whatever. As witness my hand, JOHN CAMPBELL, *Evesham, Burlington County.*

CAME to the plantation on which the subscriber lives, in Hartford County, Maryland, within two miles of the Lower Ferry, Susquehanna, some time in March last, a white HORSE, about fourteen hands high, thought to be about twenty years old, paces, trots and gallops, has no other marks that can be seen. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ OZWIN SUTTON.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, embossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, white Russia sheetings, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, silver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling house, convenient for a private family. Enquire at said store.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE three story brick House, Washhouse, Pump, Garden and Orchard, situated near the Bath, in the Northern Liberties. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

‡ MARY NILSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The CONSTITUTIONAL LEWIS-TOWN, DOVER and DUCK-CREEK

POST RIDER,

SETS off from Mr. William Dibley's, at the Fountain Tavern in Chesnut-street, at twelve o'clock, positively, on every Wednesday, from thence proceeds to Lewis-Town by way of Wilmington, Christiana Bridge, Middletown, Duck Creek, Cross Roads, Dover, &c. and arrives at Lewis Town on Saturday at twelve o'clock; and returns the same day for Philadelphia, where he arrives on Wednesday morning: Therefore all persons in Philadelphia or elsewhere, who have any commands to that part of the country (and are willing to encourage by subscription the aforesaid Post) may apply at said Dibley's, and depend on having their orders punctually discharged either in town or country.

P. S. All letters post free, and small bundles not exceeding eight ounces, carried gratis for any subscriber.

Subscriptions received for this News-paper by THOMAS SCULLEY, at Middletown.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WOMAN who is a good cook, and understands needle work well both for old or young; she can work for a glover or saddler, and would chuse the country. Enquire of the Printer. *

June 12, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, a servant man named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a saddler by trade, about 30 years of age, and about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a half worn brown cloth coat and vest, the lining worn out at the skirts, old leather breeches, two Russia linen shirts, two pair of tow trowsers, one new pair of striped ditto, one pair of almost new boots with turn-down tops, an old pair of black grained shoes with lined tops, one pair of almost new worsted stockings, an old beaver hat with a white binding hat string, and some other things not mentioned, being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, short black hair, sometimes wears a false curl, his fore teeth rotten, he clips his words in the Dutch dialect, and can speak high and low dutch; he served his apprenticeship high up in East Jersey, and knows many parts of the country.—Also took with him, a bright bay gelding, natural trotter, small star, low necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewise took a new saddle with a blue saddle cloth, and a pair of saddle bags lined with linen, and supposed to have them full of cloaths and other things. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol so that his master may have him again, with the horse, shall have the above Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either man or horse, paid by

† WILLIAM TEMPLE.

WHEREAS there is a RIDER proposed to go from Philadelphia to Allen's Town, in Northampton County, once a week, to leave Philadelphia every Wednesday, for the conveyance of news-papers, letters, &c. to go by the way of German Town, Bussel Town, Fourlane End, Newtown, Durham, Easton, and Bethlehem: All Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleased at this alarming crisis to encourage an undertaking of so great utility, are requested to leave their names with the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. Joseph Vandegrift, at the Cross Keys, Philadelphia; Messrs. Alexander Edwards and Joseph Addis, inn-keepers, at Bussel Town; Messrs. Jacob Comely and James Vanzant, Moreland Manor; William Buckham, Esq; Newtown; William Bennett, inn keeper, Wright's-Town; Messrs. William M'Calla and Alexander Robinson, Plumstead; Mr. Joseph Braden, Bedminster; Mr. James Smith, merchant, Tinnicum; Mr. George Oberbeck, Noxanixon; George Taylor, Esq; Durham; Mr. James Clapham, Springfield; Mr. James M'Allister, Williamton; Messrs. Isaac Sedman and Adam Yoes, Easton; Mr. Jacob Aible, Greenwich in Sussex County, New Jersey; Mr. Jacob Lival, between Easton and Bethlehem; Mr. John Francis Oberlin and Mr. Juste Johnston, Bethlehem; Mr. Peter Rhoads and Mr. Michael Strader, at Allen Town, shall be thankfully received and punctually obeyed by, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

THE RIDER.

N. B. The first publication of all *New Pamphlets* may be had of the Rider.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a tract of land of CHARLES M'GINNET, for which he gave him four bonds, bearing date in October 1773, and payable at four different payments, viz. Fifty Pounds the first day of May 1775; Fifty Pounds in the year 1776; Fifty Pounds in the year 1777; and Twenty Pounds in the year 1778: And whereas the subscriber cannot get a right to the said land according to agreement, he therefore forwarns all persons from taking any assignment on the said bonds, as he is determined not to pay them unless compelled thereto by law.

‡ FREDERICK STAKE.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS small HOUSE, neatly furnished, in an agreeable part of the town. Enquire of the Printer.

Was Stolen lately, out of a house in Walnut-street, a Moco Stone RING, set with garnet. Whoever will return the same to the Printer shall be rewarded.—Goldsmiths, &c. are requested to stop said ring, should it be offered for sale. †

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

In the COUNTRY,

A SINGLE PERSON, a native of America, who will teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; or will write for a store-keeper, or an attorney. Enquire of the Printer. †

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN some time ago, from the subscriber living in Shippensburg, a large square iron SNUFF BOX, edged with pinchbeck japanning much worn off, wherein was the following articles, viz. two stone rings, one a large bright stone, the other three stones of the common kind, but was broke at a stone socket; some old gold, gold wire, sundry small watch-makers tools, and a gold broach of small twisted wire in the form of a crooked heart. Whoever secures the same, together with the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N.B. Said CAMPBELL carries on the Drum-making business, and has now a quantity on hand which will be sold at the low price of Fifty Shillings each, judged to be as good as any made elsewhere. §

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Kent-Island, in Queen Ann's county, on the 7th of August last, an English indented servant man named WILLIAM PARKER, a shoemaker by trade, has been in the country about eighteen months, about twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a swarthy complexion, a little pitted with the small-pox, and has short dark brown hair; had on and took with him, a green cloth coat which has been altered in the waist, light coloured thickset jacket, buckskin breeches, homespun trowsers, old shoes, a round hat bound, with a buckle and band round the crown. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by ‡1 JOHN PRICE.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Wednesday the 23d of August last, from the subscriber, living near Chester Mills, in Queen Ann's County, an English indented servant man named JOSEPH GIBB, by profession a Doctor, about twenty-six years of age, five feet three inches high, brown complexion, brown hair clubbed, a short brown coat and waistcoat with yellow buttons; he is supposed to have had on a light coloured coating surtout coat, with a crimson velvet collar; and took with him a bay Mare, fourteen hands three inches high, and has the spavin in one of her hind legs. Whoever takes up the said run-away so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Mare. ‡ RISDON HUTCHINS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 14th of August last, from the subscriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, an indented servant man named JOHN CONNER, by trade a barber, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has light hair and eye-brows, thin visage, talks as though always hurried, and lisps a little; had on when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat and waistcoat with basket buttons, light coloured velvet breeches newly seated, check shirt, speckled cotton and thread stockings, a pair of half worn shoes with yellow buckles, and a cocked hat. Whoever secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

‡ JAMES WILLIAMSON.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two indented Irish servants, viz. JAMES MARR, a stout fellow, five feet nine or ten inches high, about 25 years of age, short black curled hair; had on a blue jacket, check shirt, oznabrigs trowsers, and half worn shoes.—JAMES WALKER, about five feet six or seven inches high, blind of one eye, with a large flesh mark on both cheeks and round his chin, short gray hair, and cloathed much as above. Whoever secures the said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have THREE DOLLARS for each if twenty miles from home, or the above Reward if above forty miles, paid by

*8 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

Captain JAMES WOOD's *information to the Committee of Pittſburg, Auguſt* 10.

MR. WOOD informs the Committee, that at Cuſhocton, a Delaware town, on the 22d of July, he delivered a ſpeech to the Chiefs of that place, inviting them to a treaty to be held at Pittſburg the 10th of September; likewiſe he informed them that he underſtood that the Windots and French had lately been in council with them, that they made a ſpeech, and delivered a belt to them, and that he expected from the friendſhip that has for a long time ſubſiſted between them and their elder brothers, the Virginians, that they would inform him what had paſſed between them. On the 23d of July, Newcomer, and ſome other Delaware Chiefs, delivered him a ſpeech or anſwer to his of yeſterday, in ſubſtance as follows:

"Thanking him for his ſpeech, and that they would cheerfully meet the Virginians at the treaty; and to convince their brothers that they deſire to live in the ſtricteſt friendſhip with them, they delivered to him a belt and ſtring that was ſent to them by an Engliſhman and a Frenchman from Detroit, with a meſſage informing them, that the people of Virginia are determined to ſtrike them, and that they would come on them two ways, the one by way of the Lakes, and the other by the Ohio, and that the Virginians are determined to drive them off and take their lands from them; and that they muſt conſtantly be on their guard, and not pay any regard to what the Virginians would ſay to them, as they were a people not to be depended upon; and that the Virginians would invite them to a treaty, that they muſt not go by any means, and to take particular notice of the advice which they gave."

That he arrived at a Seneca town the 25th of July, and found Logan there, with ſome of the Mingoes that were priſoners at Fort Pitt. They all appeared very deſirous to know his buſineſs, he called them together, and made the ſame ſpeech to them that he did to the Delawares; they made no other anſwer than that they would acquaint the reſt of their nation with what he had ſaid. Theſe Indians appeared very angry, and behaved with great inſolence to him. That on the 27th he delivered a ſpeech to the Indians at the Windots town, which was as follows:

"Brothers, the Windots and Taawas,

"Your brothers of Virginia, in their great council, are deſirous of brightening the chain of friendſhip between you and them; they have appointed commiſſioners to meet the Chiefs of the different nations of Indians on the Ohio and the Lakes, at Fort Pitt, in forty-ſix days from this time; and have ordered me to come to this place, to aſſure you that their hearts are good towards you, and that they hope to agree upon a peace with all the Indians, ſo that their children and ours may hereafter be in the greateſt friendſhip, to give you a kind invitation to their council fire, and they will give you a hearty welcome. Brothers, it is with great concern I have lately heard that ſome people, whom I conſider to be enemies as well to you as to us, have endeavoured to make you believe that the people of Virginia intend to ſtrike your nation; this you may depend upon is the greateſt falſity, as I can, with truth aſſure you, that they deſire to live in ſtrict friendſhip with all Indians, while they continue to live peaceable with us."

"Brothers, the Tawaas,

"It is with great pleaſure I take this opportunity of ſpeaking to you in the name of my countrymen, to return you thanks for the kind treatment given by your nation to one of our young brothers, who was delivered into your hand, laſt ſummer, by the Shawaneſe, and to aſſure you that if any of your people ſhould ever fall into our hands, they will meet with friendly treatment!"

To which the War Poſt returned the following anſwer.

"Brothers, the Big Knife,

"We have heard what you have ſaid, and deſire time till to-morrow afternoon to conſider of it, when we will meet you in the Council Houſe, at the time mentioned."

The War Poſt, with ſix others, came to his camp. They told him they came to talk with him as friends; that they always underſtood the Engliſh had but one King, who lived over the great river, that they were much ſurprized lately to hear that we were at war with ourſelves, and that we had ſeveral engagements at Boſton, where a great many men were killed on both ſides; and as they had heard many different ſtories, they would be glad to hear and know the truth. Captain Wood then explained to them the nature of the diſputes, and acquainted them of the general union of all the colonies, and undeceived them in an error he found the Wiondots had been led into, viz. that the Virginians were a people diſtinct from the other colonies.

At the appointed time the War Poſt delivered the following anſwer to Capt. Wood's ſpeech of yeſterday.

"Brother, the Big Knife,

"You tell us you were ſent to our towns, by the great men of Virginia, to let us know there is now a large council fire kindling at Fort Pitt; that it would be ready in forty ſix days, and that we ſhould hear then and there every thing that was good. Brothers, we have liſtened to every thing you have ſaid, with great attention, and conſidered it well. We think it is good, and will immediately ſend over the lakes to our Chiefs, and will be ruled in our determination by them. Brothers, I have nothing farther to ſay, than that it has always been a cuſtom with us that whatever news we hear, we immediately ſend it to our Headmen, as we ſhall on this occaſion."

He arrived at the Shawaneſe towns the 31ſt He deſired the Headman to call the Headmen of the different towns together as ſoon as poſſible, that he had ſomething to ſay to them from the Headmen of Virginia. The Headmen then informed him that Chinaſaw, or the judge, had returned home the night before; that he brought alarming accounts from Virginia, that all the people, except the Governor, were determined on war with the Indians, that the Governor was for peace, but was obliged to fly on board a ſhip; that the hoſtages found that they were to be made ſlaves and ſent to ſome other country; that the white people were all preparing for war, and that they ſhewed him many Indian ſcalps, amongſt which the Wolf knew his brothers; upon which they determined, if poſſible, to make their eſcape, and accordingly ſet off all together in the night; that the next day, he, being behind the others at ſome diſtance, was ſeized by three men; that he heard them ſay they would kill him, and one of them began to load his gun; while the other two before the gun was loaded, held him by the arm, he found means to diſengage himſelf and make his eſcape, leaving his gun and every thing elſe behind him; ſoon after he heard ſeveral guns go off, and was ſure that Cuttenwa and Newa were killed, as he had been ſixty days travelling, and had heard nothing of them.

Capt. Wood told the Headmen that the moſt of what Chenaſaw, or the judge, told him was falſe; and that he would be glad he would ſend for him, which he did. As ſoon as he came, Capt. Wood explained the whole matter to him and many more Indians, and informed them Cuttenwa and Newa were both well, and on the road; and that they were bringing his clothes, and what other things he left behind him; and that it was very unlucky for him he did not turn back, as the others did, and have a horſe and a ſaddle to ride home as the others had. That on the firſt of Auguſt he enquired of ſundry ſquaws concerning the ſpeeches and belts ſent to the Shawaneſe by the French at Detroit. They all gave the ſame accounts he had received before, with this addition, that the Picts and Twigtwees had accepted the belts, but that the Shawaneſe had dug a hole in the ground, and buried them never to riſe again.

The 2d of Auguſt he delivered a ſpeech to the Shawaneſe, the ſame in ſubſtance to what he had delivered to other nations. He explained the nature of the diſpute with Lord Dunmore, and convinced them that Chineſaw had not told the truth, and likewiſe explained to them the nature of the diſpute with Great-Britain. The Headman returned them the following anſwer.

"Brother, the Big Knife,

"I am very thankful, as well as all my friends, who are now preſent, for your good ſpeech this day delivered to us at our council fire. It gives us great pleaſure to think that our brothers, the Big Knife, have not forgot us; and that we will have an opportunity of talking to them in friendſhip, at the time you mention. We are much obliged to our brothers, the Big Knife, for their care in directing all their people to let our brother Chineſaw come to us. His coming away in the manner he did, proceeded from a miſtake. We are fully ſatisfied with what you have told us, and hope you will not think hard of us for his bad behaviour."

From the London Magazine, *for May*, 1775.

Inſtances of the CONSTANCY, FORTITUDE, *and* PRESENCE OF MIND *of the* NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS, *when ſuffering the* FIERY TORTURES.

WE were favored laſt month with an extract from a valuable publication, *The Hiſtory of the North-American Indians*, &c. which diſplayed their barbarity to their captives, and the manner of devoting them to death. The following extract from the ſame work, it is preſumed, will be equally inſtructive.

"About four years before the Shawano Indians were forced to remove from the late Savanah town, they took a Muſkohge warrior, known by the name of "Old Scrany;" they baſtinadoed him in the uſual manner, and condemned him to the fiery torture. He underwent a great deal, without ſhewing any concern; his countenance and behaviour were as if he ſuffered not the leaſt pain, and was formed beyond the common laws of nature. He told them, with a bold voice, that he was a very noted warrior, and gained moſt of his martial preferment at the expence of their nation, and was deſirous of ſhewing them in the act of dying, that he was ſtill as much ſuperior to them as when he headed his gallant countrymen againſt them. That although he he had fallen into their power, in forfeiting the protection of divine power, by ſome impurity or other, when carrying the holy ark of war againſt his devoted enemies; yet he had ſtill ſo much remaining virtue, as would enable him to puniſh himſelf more exquiſitely than all their deſpicable ignorant crowd could poſſibly do, if they gave him liberty by untying him, and would hand to him one of the red hot gun-barrels out of the fire. The propoſal, and his method of addreſs, appeared ſo exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his requeſt was granted. Then he ſuddenly ſeized one of the red barrels, and brandiſhing it from ſide to ſide, he forced his way through the armed and ſurprized multitude, and leaped down a prodigious ſteep and high bank into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a ſmall iſland, and paſſed another branch, amidſt a ſhower of bullets, from the commanding ground where Fort Moore, or New-Windſor Garriſon, ſtood, and though numbers of his eager enemies were in cloſe purſuit of him, he got to a brambley ſwamp, and in this naked, mangled condition, reached his own country. He proved a ſharp thorn in their ſide afterwards to the day of his death.

A party of the Senekah Indians came to war againſt the Katahba, bitter enemies to each other. In the woods, the former diſcovered a ſprightly warrior belonging to the latter, hunting in their uſual light dreſs. On his diſcovering them, he ſprung off for a hollow rock, which ſtood four or five miles diſtant, as they intercepted him from returning homeward. He was ſo extremely ſwift, and ſkilful with the gun, as to kill ſeven of them in a running fight, before they were able to ſurround and take him. They carried him to their country in ſad triumph: but though he had filled them with uncommon grief and ſhame, for the loſs of ſo many of their kindred, yet, the love of martial virtue induced them to treat him during their long journey, with a great deal more civility than if he had acted the part of a coward. The women and children, when they met him at their ſeveral towns, beat and whipped him in as ſevere a manner as the occaſion required, according to their law of juſtice; and at laſt he was formally condemned to die by the fiery tortures. It might reaſonably be imagined that what he had for ſome time gone through, by being led with a ſcanty hand, a tedious march in pinions, lying at night on the bare ground, expoſed to the changes of the weather, with his arms and legs extended in a pair of rough ſtocks, and ſuffering ſuch puniſhments on his entering into their hoſtile towns, as a prelude to thoſe ſharp torments for which he was deſtined, would have ſo impaired his health, and affected his imagination, as to have ſent him to his long ſleep out of the way of any more ſufferings. Probably, this would have been the caſe with the major part of white people, under ſimilar circumſtances; but I never knew this with any of the Indians: and this cool headed brave warrior did not deviate from any of their rough leſſons of martial virtue, but acted his part ſo well, as to ſurprize and ſorely vex his numerous enemies.

For, when they were taking him unpinioned, in their wild parade, to the place of torture, which lay near a river, he ſuddenly daſhed down thoſe who ſtood in his way, ſprung off and plunged into the water, ſwimming underneath, like an otter, only riſing to take breath till he came to the oppoſite ſhore. He now aſcended the ſteep bank; but though he had good reaſon to be in a hurry, as many of the enemy were in the water, and others running every way, like blood hounds in purſuit of him, and the bullets flying around him, from the time he took to the river, yet his heart did not allow him to leave them abruptly, without taking leave in a formal manner, in return for the extraordinary favours they had done, and intended to do him. He firſt turned his backſide toward them, and ſlapped it with his hand; then moving round, he put up the ſhrill war whoop, as his laſt ſalute, till ſome more convenient opportunity offered, and darted off in the manner of a beaſt broke looſe from its torturing enemies.

He continued his ſpeed ſo as to run by about midnight of the ſame day, as far as his eager purſuers were two days in reaching. There he reſted, till he happily diſcovered five of thoſe Indians who had purſued him; he lay hid a little way off their camp, till they were found aſleep. Every circumſtance of his ſituation occured to him, and inſpired him with heroiſm. He was naked, torn, and hungry, and his enraged enemies were come up with him. But there was now every thing to relieve his wants, and a fair opportunity to ſave his life, and get great honor, and ſweet revenge, by cutting them off. Reſolution, a convenient ſpot, and ſudden ſurprize, would effect the main object of all his wiſhes and hopes. He accordingly creeped towards them, took one of their tomahawks, and killed them all on the ſpot. He then chopped them to pieces, in as horrid a manner as ſavage fury could excite, both through national and perſonal reſentment. He ſtripped off their ſcalps, clothed himſelf, took a choice gun, and as much ammunition and proviſions as he could well carry in a running march. He ſet off afreſh with a light heart, and did not ſleep for ſeveral ſucceſſive nights, only when he ſat as uſual a little before day, with his back to a tree. As it were by inſtinct, when he found he was free from the purſuing enemy, he made directly to the place where he had killed ſeven of his enemies, and was taken by them for the fiery torture. He digged them up, ſcalped them, burned their bodies to aſhes, and went home in ſafety with ſingular triumph. Others of his purſuing enemies came on the evening of the ſecond day to the camp of their dead people, when the ſight gave them a greater ſhock than they had ever known before. In their chilled war council, they concluded, that, as he had done ſuch ſurprizing things in his defence before he was captivated, and ſince that, in his naked condition, and was now well armed, if they continued the purſuit, he would ſpoil them all, for he ſurely was an enemy wizard, and therefore they returned home.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

TO LORD NORTH.

YOU have now began the bloody buſineſs. You now find all America united, and that they have ſpirit equal to Engliſhmen, becauſe they really are Engliſhmen. The number of Provincial troops were never equal to the King's troops, until the moment they arrived under the cover of the ſhips at Boſton; yet they were forced to retreat from the firſt half hour's fire; nor have the people of New-England loſt half the number of men in the engagement.* If things go on thus, my Lord, how much money are we to ſpend before we even learn to fight as well as the common ploughmen in America? And you may rely upon it that things will grow worſe with us every day. I ſuppoſe you know that theſe country people would have entered Boſton the next day ſword in hand, had it not been for the entreaties of the inhabitants, who were fearful of being ſacrificed firſt. You may alſo learn, my Lord, that the four New-England provinces have agreed already to ſend 30,000 men into the field. They are now under arms, and on their march for Boſton. The town of Boſton is now inveſted with a party of 7000 men: They mount guard in the face of the King's troops; their advanced poſts are within call of each other; they have 40 pieces of cannon at Cambridge, which is within three miles of Boſton. The colleges there are no longer ſeminaries of learning, but are made barracks for the Provincial forces. Thus, my Lord, you find England plunged into all the miſeries of a civil ruinous war, while you promiſed us peace, You cannot now talk of conciliation, much leſs of ſubmiſſion. The ſword is the only reſource—that is likely to fail; at leaſt the war muſt be more expenſive than any which would be waged in Europe 'Tis true the Commons have promiſed ſupplies for it; but where can they find the money?

Well might Lord Chatham pronounce you a wicked and a blundering Miniſter.

BRUTUS.

* 215 *of the King's troops killed and wounded*—60 *New England people killed and wounded.*

By Captain EYRES, *arrived here from* LISBON, *and by Captain* LEE, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* LIVERPOOL, *we have the following Intelligence.*

ZELL, *June* 22.

THE Nobleſſe and States of the Duchy of Lunebourg, have agreed, after the cloſe of the Diet, to write to the King of Great-Britain to entreat his Majeſty's permiſſion for them to erect to the honour of the late Queen of Denmark, Carolina Matilda, his ſiſter, a monument to perpetuate her genius, her virtues, and her misfortunes.

LONDON

June 28. By letters received yeſterday from New-York, by the way of Briſtol, they write that all communication between that province and Canada was cut off by the New-England troops being in poſſeſſion of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

June 29. A correſpondent informs us, that the reaſon of the preſent appearance of inactivity among the ſervants of the crown is the difficulty of giving inſtructions to the troops how to proceed in the project of over running the provinces of New-England; whether they are to treat them with all the rigour of war indiſcriminately, or only attack and ſeize ſuch as oppoſe them in the field. It is ſaid the form of an oath is prepared, which is to be tendered to ſuch as ſubmit; the purport of which is, owning the ſupremacy of Parliament in all matters whatſoever with regard to America; and that, for the future, no perſon without taking ſuch oath, ſhall be capable of acting in any civil or military capacity whatſoever.

A letter from Portſmouth, dated June 25, ſays, "Friday night an expreſs arrived at the victualling office here to ſet another oven at work, to bake 14 ſuits a day (a ſuit is an hundred weight) for the ſervice in America, as all their ſupplies muſt come from England."

June 30. A letter has been received from General Burgoyne, informing his friends of his arrival at Boſton, with the Generals Clinton and Howe, and the marines from England, but no troops from Ireland. He ſays they have nothing but ſalt beef, ſalt fiſh, and peaſe, to live upon.—However General Gage and they have determined not to attempt any thing further, till they know the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs.

We hear that orders were diſpatched on Thurſday laſt to General Carleton to come down acroſs the lakes from Canada with the regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New-England, while General Gage is to preſs the inſurgents on the other ſide. General Burgoyne, with another body of 5000 men, is to poſſeſs himſelf of the province of New York to intercept any aids that may be ſent from the ſouthern provinces.

Three frigates, with a line of battle ſhip, are ordered to cruiſe on the coaſt of South-Carolina, while a bomb ketch under their protection, is to lie before Charleſtown to awe that town, and prevent the people, at their peril, from ſending any aid to the Boſtonians. The ſame precautions are to be uſed with reſpect to Virginia and Maryland. In ſhort, all the ports of the refractory Colonies are to be ſhut up, and their whole commerce is to be entirely ſtopped.

A few days ago four frigates ſailed from Plymouth; their ſtations are as follow: One off Cadiz, another between the Rock of Liſbon and the Streights of Gibraltar, one off Finiſterre, and the fourth off the Groyne.

The fortreſs of Ticonderoga, ſurpriſed and taken by Col. Eaſton, held out in the laſt war a ſiege of 17 days.

July 1. Several Americans arrived in town on Thurſday, having abandoned their native country on account of the unhappy diſturbances ſubſiſting there.

We are well informed that ſome Spaniſh agents are buying up here large parcels of goods that were originally intended for the American markets. This ſhews that the Spaniards intend availing themſelves of our unhappy diſputes with the Americans, by ſupplying them with ſuch goods as they will not import from us.

In conſequence of ſome private intelligence lately received, orders have been given for four of the beſt ſailing frigates in the navy to cruize from 150 to 200 leagues to the weſtward.

Orders are ſent to Gibraltar for laying a boom and chain acroſs the mouth of the harbour, to prevent any veſſels coming in without leave.

July 4. This day a Common-hall (agreeably to adjournment) was held at Guildhall, in order to receive the report of the Sheriffs, on whom the election had fallen for the Sherievalty for the enſuing year. About one o'clock the Sheriffs and their officers came on the Huſtings, and declared the election to have fallen on Aldermen Hayley and Newenham; they then retired, and about a quarter of an hour after the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewis, Hayley, Newenham, and Lee, aſcended the Huſtings, when the Sheriffs declared the election a ſecond time.

The Sheriffs elect then addreſſed the Livery to the following effect.

They returned their ſincere thanks for the great honour conferred upon them, and aſſured their conſtituents, that they would go through the various parts of that great office, with juſtice, intrepidity and humanity.

The Lord Mayor then came forward, and read the proceedings of the Sheriffs, relative to their waiting on his Majeſty with the reſolution of the Common Hall on Midſummer Day laſt, with his Majeſty's anſwer, and Sheriff Plomer's reply (as mentioned in the public papers); and ſaid, that as his Majeſty did not think fit to receive it on the throne, he (the Lord Mayor) thought it his duty not to go up with it—and humbly ſubmitted further proceedings to the deliberations of the Livery. A Mr. Humphrys, ſhmonger, wanted to be heard, for which purpoſe he was brought up to the front of the Huſtings; and then only obſerved, that as a Liveryman he diſſented to the reſolutions, and begged leave to read his reaſons, which after a deal of confuſion was granted, but contained little to the purpoſe.

M. B. Allen, Esq; then came forward, and expatiated with a great deal of spirit on the despotic and evil designs of ministers, whereby Sovereigns were often misled, and concluded with recommending a second address, &c.

Mr. Stavely addressed the Livery in a manly speech, wherein he laid before them their great dignity and consequence, and at this alarming crisis recommended unanimity and perseverance as the surest way to succeed; and produced a number of resolutions, which met with unanimous approbation, one of which was, That instructions be given to our representatives to endeavour to find out who it was that advised his Majesty to give such an answer to the Sheriffs, and to some late unpopular acts; and when found out, to move for impeachments.

Another resolution was, that the Sheriffs be ordered to wait on his Majesty to-morrow, and to deliver into his hand the resolutions of this day, together with those of the 24th of June.

Mr. Alderman Bull then came forward, and assured the Livery that the first of these resolutions coincided with his principles, but if otherwise, their instructions would ever be implicitly obeyed by him; and Alderman Hayley expressed himself to the same purport.—After which the hall was adjourned.

It is whispered that a Great Personage has given positive orders, that no more ships be broke up, till others are laid on the stocks.

It is now believed that our army in America will be considerably augmented; that posts and communications will be occupied and kept open in that country, and that some considerable inland part will be made a place of arms, and the General's head quarters, otherwise it will be impossible for the troops to remain much longer in their present situation.——There are however several material objections to the practicability of such a plan, at least, till the next summer. First, it may be proper to enquire whether the King's troops are of force sufficient to penetrate into the country. Secondly, though they were, if they must not expect to have the country ruined, and destroyed wherever they faced: And thirdly, if it would not be impossible in so short a time, to raise buildings, barracks, and cover for the troops, to defend them against the inclemency of the severe winters they have in that country.

It was yesterday currently reported that Halifax, and all the military stores in that town, had fallen into the hands of the insurgents from New-England. If this intelligence should be confirmed it will be impossible for General Gage to remain much longer in his present situation, as the troops will be obliged either to embark and return to Europe, or commence hostilities, by endeavouring to possess a district of country sufficient to supply them with provisions.

Some resolutions, it is said, were certainly come to last week in the cabinet, and reported to be as follow: In case peace is preserved between England, France and Spain, then Lord North to continue at the helm; but should a war break out, then for him immediately to resign with a pension, and Lord Chatham to succeed him, and to have such helpmates as he thinks proper.

July 6. A vessel is arrived at Portsmouth from Boston; it is one of the transports which carried over troops from Ireland, and brought dispatches from General Gage, which were immediately sent off for London. It is said they bring over some proposals for a plan of reconciliation between England and the Colonies, sent to the Governor from the General Congress.

Orders are given, and now executing at the Tower, for 3000 stand of arms to be got ready with all expedition, in order to be shipped off for Canada.

It is said a draught of twenty men from every regiment in England, is to be made immediately, which are to be embarked for America.

Our Ministry, it is assured, have impatiently waited for these three weeks past for some important explanations from the court of Madrid —The French Ministry, it is said, have warmly enforced the representations of the court of London on this occasion.

The 67th regiment of foot is ordered to embark from Scotland to Ireland, and the royal regiment of Highlanders now in that kingdom, are ordered over here to be augmented to a hundred men a company, besides non commissioned officers; after which they are to be sent to America.

Yesterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty at St. James's, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed the King in the following words: "May it please "your Majesty, We are ordered by the Mayor, "Aldermen, and the Livery of the city of Lon- "don in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon "your Majesty, humbly to deliver into your Ma- "jesty's hands, in their name, their resolutions "agreed to in Common Hall on the 24th of June "last, and of the 4th instant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the following resolutions only into the King's hand, which he received without saying a word.

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-Hall assembled, on Tuesday the 4th of July, 1775.

Resolved, That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Resolved, That such denial renders the right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and established by the revolution, of no effect.

Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of this court, on the Throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the People.

Resolved, That the following instructions be given to our representatives in Parliament.

Gentlemen,

You are here instructed by the Livery in Common Hall assembled, to move immediately on the next meeting of Parliament, for an humble address from the House of Commons to his Majesty, requesting to know who were the advisers of those fatal measures, which have planted Popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a most unnatural civil war, to the subversion of the fundamental principles of English liberty, the ruin of our most valuable commerce, and the destruction of his Majesty's subjects. To know who were the advisers of a measure so dangerous to his Majesty's happiness, and the rights of his people as refusing to hear the petitions and complaints of his subjects. You are further instructed, Gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and advisers of those measures, that by bringing them to public justice, evil counsellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be established, the rights of the people vindicated, and the whole empire restored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety. R I X

July 11. Friday at a Court of Common Council held at Guild hall, in order to take into consideration the letters received by the Lord Mayor from the Committee at New York, Mr. Stavely moved that a number of Resolutions he produced should be presented to the King by the Court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion:——

"That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace over the British Empire."

This motion, after several debates, the question being put, upon the shew of hands, was carried in the affirmative.

The numbers for the motion were,

Six Aldermen, sixty-six Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 74

Against the motion,

Six Aldermen, fifty-one Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 59

Majority for the motion, - - 15

Mr. Hunt then moved, that a Committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners might be directly appointed to draw up a Petition and Address, which passed in the affirmative. The Committee withdrew, and in a short time returned with a most respectful petition and address, which met with the approbation of the whole Court, except one dissenting Alderman.

The Sheriffs are directed to attend his Majesty at St. James's next Wednesday, in order to know when he will be pleased to receive the above Address, which will be presented by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in their gowns.

This day the Lord Chancellor was sent for to attend a Cabinet Council, at Lord Rochford's Office, on the subject of some advices received from New-York. His Lordship returned to Fairy-hill in the afternoon.

There is a report current, that the Congress has wrote to Lord Dartmouth a Conciliatory Letter to settle the differences between Great-Britain and America.—This letter is to be laid before the Privy Council, and the Congress Delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned state for their Answer.

We are informed from good authority, that the Ministry are fully resolved to force the Americans to a legal submission to the legislative Supremacy of the British empire; that if they seem to wait for the result of the consultations of the Continental Congress, it is only to see what effect any conciliatory proposals the Congress make, may have on the different colonies; that, however, they are resolved to receive no proposals whatever from that illegal assembly; that notwithstanding the rebellion of Boston, they are willing to hear and redress such grievances as the legal assembly of that province (after having fully submitted themselves to the clemency of this country, and acknowledged the supremacy of Parliament in all matters whatever) shall lay before the King and Council, to be laid by them before the Parliament; that a part of the submission insisted on, is the delivering up to public justice the ringleaders of the present insurrection; and the making reparation, at the expence of the colony, to the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers as were killed in the late skirmish at Concord and Lexington: that for the future peace of the colony, the assembly shall be only permitted to meet once in three years, and that only for making necessary by-laws and municipal regulations; that the government shall be vested (as in the King's provinces) in a Governor and twelve Counsellors; that the town of Boston shall be well fortified and the port restored; that there shall always be kept in garrison there five regiments, to be paid out of the revenue to be raised by Parliament on the provinces of New-England; that New-York shall also be fortified, and five thousand men kept in that province, on account of its central situation; that the remaining part of 10,000 men, allotted for the protection of the midland colonies, shall be placed in garrisons or forts, to be built at the expence of America, on the navigable rivers of the province of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland; that twenty frigates and cutters shall be constantly employed on the coast of America, to enforce the implicit observance of the act of navigation; that the forts on the back of the New England provinces shall be strengthened in their works, and garrisoned with British troops, who shall have lands allotted to them behind the forts, upon a military tenure: That the same courts of public justice, the same forms of trial, and the same privileges as are possessed by all British subjects, shall be reserved in the internal government of America; and that the restrictions shall only consist in the absolute establishment of her dependence on the British empire and legislature.

BRISTOL, *July* 4. Two thousand barrels of flour were bought yesterday for Newfoundland, the people on the fishery being in great distress; only 2lb. of bread per week, per man being the allowance; and it is supposed many will leave the fishery on account of the want of provisions—It is generally thought the West-India Islands will soon be in the same state.

CAMBRIDGE, *August* 31.

The Hon. Council of this colony have been pleased to appoint the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; Secretary, and Perez Morton, Esq; Deputy-Secretary for this colony.

Friday last the General Assembly of this colony adjourned to Wednesday the 20th of September next.

WORCESTER, *August* 30.

Our last advices from the camp mention, that the enemy abated their fire on Monday, at the detachment of our army at Plowed Hill, who continued busy with their work—that the chief firing on that day was from a floating battery in Mystick river, by which another of our army, who was standing on the works, was killed.—When our advice came away, it rained very hard, which still continues with little intermission, so that we conclude but little has been done to annoy either side.

We are informed that the continental troops, sunk one of the enemy's floating batteries, and damaged another on Sunday last.

On Friday last three deserters from the enemy at Bunker's Hill, came over to our people at Chelsea; they stripped off their cloaths at the foot of Bunker's Hill with a pretence of washing in the river, and swam to the opposite shore; they were briskly fired at by the enemy but without effect.

The Hon. Continental Congress has appointed the Hon. James Warren, Esq; Pay Master General of the United forces of North America.

NEW-YORK, *August* 31.

We are credibly informed that the Hon. the Provincial Congress of New Jersey have passed a resolve, that all men capable of bearing arms, who depart from the city of New-York, into that province, in times of distress, shall be compelled to return forthwith, and that the several Committees are enjoined to see the said resolve carried into execution.

Sept. 7. Since our last several vessels with provisions, &c. have been stopped and detained by the man of war, who put his own price upon whatever he thought proper to take—on the other hand, several vessels which had been on board the man of war, have been seized by our people, the men examined; some were discharged and others confined, and the vessels destroyed. Twelve persons from one vessel were confined and still remain so.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, Aug. 21.

Upwards of one hundred barrels of gun-powder have been taken out of our magazine; supposed by a sloop from Philadelphia, and a schooner from South-Carolina. It was very easily accomplished, from the magazine being situated far distant from town, and no dwelling-house near it.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 11.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *September* 5, 1775.

On Motion, It is recommended to the inhabitants of the City and Liberties, that they refrain from wasting powder, more particularly in shooting game; and if any person is found to contemn this recommendation, it is desired that information be given to the Committee.

September 6.

The Committee taking into consideration the price of salt, upon enquiry are fully satisfied that there is no deficiency in the quantity of that necessary article; they therefore recommend it to the dealers therein, to take such a reasonable price as may render it unnecessary for this Committee to interfere in the regulation thereof.—Ordered, that the same be published with the ninth Resolve of the Congress.

Ninth Resolve of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

That such as are venders of goods and merchandize, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by their association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do for twelve months last past. And if any vender of goods or merchandize shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his, or her factor or agent, at any time hereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

On Saturday, August 19th, died, in the bloom of life, and dawn of public usefulness—the darling of his affectionate parents—the favourite and friend of all who knew him—Mr. JOHN HILLYARD, Student of Physic, son of Mr. Charles Hillyard, near Dover, in Kent on Delaware.—A disposition delighting in *the laws of kindness*, a pleasing ingenuous modesty, a delicate sensibility of heart, a firmness and manly discretion, such talents and taste for business, as promised great advantage to society; with morals pure and irreproachable—these really distinguished this valuable Youth. The meekness and serenity which adorned his days of health, forsook him not in the time of his illness; —they shed peculiar beauty on that mournful period, making his departure from those he loved—*not comfortless*.

On Saturday, the 26th of August, died, at his house in Providence Township, of a painfull illness which he bore with a becoming fortitude and resignation, Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, First Lieutenant of a company in said Township. On the Sunday following his remains were conveyed to the Valley Baptist Meeting to be interred, attended by his disconsolate wife, and a numerous train of weeping relations, friends and acquaintances; a drum muffled beating a solemn march, fife playing, attended by a file of musquetiers who fired three vollies over his grave; after which a short discourse was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Jones, from the 12th chapter of Daniel, 13th verse, from these words, "But go thou thy way till the end "be, for thou shalt rest and stand in thy lot at the "end of the days."——He was a tender and affectionate husband, a warm and steady friend, and a zealous advocate for the liberties of America: As such, his friends and acquaintances greatly lament his loss.—

In the cold earth his body now it lies,
His soul, we trust is mounted to the skies,
Eternal bliss seraphic to enjoy,
In happiness compleat without alloy.

Chester County, September 7, 1775.

THE Committee of Chester County are desired to meet at the sign of the Turk's Head, in the Township of Goshen, on Monday the 25th instant, at Ten o'clock, A. M. on business of consequence; at which time and place the Board of Commissioners and Assessors are requested to attend.

By order of the Committee,

ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Thames, S. Champlain, Hispaniola.
Brig Bachelor, S. Davison, Cadiz.
Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Grenada.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominico.
Sloop Elizabeth, R. Burchell, Tortola.
Sch. Delaware, R. Cook, Lisbon.
Sloop Dolphin, W. Church, Grenada.
Sloop Joseph, T. Redly, St. Eustatia.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica.
Brig Dolphin, H. Smith, Antigua.
Ship Charming Nancy, G. Corrie, Bristol.
Sch. Mary, J. Ross, Barbados.
Brig Polly, J. Irwin, Tortola.
Brig Globe, P. Flynn, St. Kitts.
Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Jamaica.
Brig Friendship, F. Illingworth, Dominica.
Ship Standlink, J. Carr, Jamaica.
Sloop Lucy, W. La Gravierre, St. Vincents.
Sloop Mary, S. Woodbridge, Barbados.
Brig Adrian, J. Brown, Tortola.
Sloop Polly, J. Sands, Jamaica.
Ship Catherine, J. Craig, St. Kitts.
Ship Centurion, W. Allen, Newry.
Brig Lovely Lass, W. Castle, Jamaica.
Sloop Thomas, J. Forster, Ditto.
Brig Char. Peggy, G. Conyngham, Londonderry.
Ship Hannah, J. Ramage, Cork.
Sloop Nancy, H. Norris, Antigua.
Sch. Peace, R. O'Neal, Falmouth.
Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Ditto.
Brig Kingston, S. Conyngham, Newry.
Brig Betsy and Nancy, N. Valence, St. Kitts.
Ship Alfred, T. Calender, Falmouth.
Sloop Lady Catherine, G. Ord, Jamaica.
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, St. Vincents.
Ship Elizabeth, S. Harvey, St. Kitts.
Sloop Fanny, W. Greenway, Dominica.
Sch. Little Polly, W. Paul, Ditto.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Jamaica.
Ship Molly, G. Johnston, Falmouth.
Snow Britannia, B. Loxley, Ditto.
Sloop Betsy, T. Pitt, Jamaica.
Sch. Susanna, J. Wilson, Ditto.
Brig Sea Nymph, J. Bradford, Ditto.
Snow Proteus, J. Paplay, Ditto.
Brig Peggy, G. Thompson, Ditto.
Brig Sally, P. Ridge, St Kitts.
Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica.
Sloop Ranger, R. King, St. Kitts.
Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Molly, Jamaica.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, Dominica.
Ship Becky, J. Adams, Barbados.
Brig Betsy, T. Bernard, Jamaica.
Ship Recovery, S. Kyle, Cork.
Brig Hawke, W. Wells, St. Kitts.
Ship Clarendon, J. Denistон, Belfast and Glasgow.
Ship Betty and Hellen, P. M'Cormick, Bristol.
Ship Grace, F. Knox, Falmouth.
Sch. Keziah, J. Leach, New-Providence.
Ship Hope, M. Collins, Bristol.
Ship George, W. Pinkerton, Londonderry.
Sloop Elizabeth, R. Burchell, Tortola.
Ship Hetty, P. Kollock, Falmouth.
Ship Dolphin, J. Randall, Ditto.
Sloop Phœnix, J. Sherdon, Jamaica.
Brig Betsy, D. Murray, Dublin.
Sloop ——, J. Hanse, Antigua.
Ship Hill, G. Marshall, Dublin.
Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Newry.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Grenada.
Brig Friendship, J. Bean, Dublin.
Brig Bachelor, J. Taylor, Newry.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of September instant, at Five o'clock in the evening, at the house of Fergus Purden, in Walnut-street, near Front-street, three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided; of and in a certain messuage or tenement, and lot of land, situate and being on the south side of Walnut-street aforesaid, and between the Front and Second-streets from Delaware, containing in Front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Radnor, Richard Hill and wife, and others; late the estate of James Claypole; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

ON TUESDAY MORNING,

The 19th instant, at NINE o'clock,

Will peremptorily be struck off to the highest bidder, at Public SALE, at

JONAS PHILLIPS's

VENDUE-STORE,

The upper end of Third-street,

A LARGE and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, being the property of a Merchant who declines the Dry Goods business.

N. B. The said PHILLIPS has for sale, at his store near the Coffee-house, in Market-street, sundry Dry Goods, Brandy, Geneva; Mamsy, Frontiniac and Claret Wines; sweet Oil, new Raisins, best French and Carolina Indigo, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs and pepper, best northern Beaver and Raccoon Skins, with sundry other Goods all exceeding cheap, for ready money only.

GOODS received at his house for sale at Vendue.

Just Published and to be Sold by

ISAAC COLLINS, PRINTER,

In BURLINGTON,

THE BURLINGTON

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776:

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter, in prose and verse.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 3d inst. (September) an English servant man named LUKE HANMORE, about nineteen years of age, by trade a taylor, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a likely slim fellow, with dark brown hair not very long, and dark eyes; had on when he went away, a dark gray short coattee which has been turned, green waistcoat, black breeches, light blue worsted stockings, old shoes, and a small hat. Whoever apprehends the said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN PETERKIN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere thanks for your paſt favours, and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the Sheriff's office, when the preſent Sheriff's time ſhall by law expire, I do now requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt with him at the enſuing Election, which will much oblige

Your friend and humble ſervant,
JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with gratitude, I return you my ſincere and unfeigned thanks, for your paſt generous, ſpirited favours: Encouraged thereby I again humbly offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office, my third and laſt year, and ſincerely ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſt for that purpoſe at the next election, which ſhall ever be had in the moſt grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your much obliged friend
And humble ſervant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been ſome time paſt, voted upon the return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty thanks, and being again encouraged by my friends and acquaintance, I offer myſelf a candidate for that office at the expiration of the preſent Sheriff's time: I humbly requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which marks of your eſteem I ſhall acknowledge with gratitude, and ever remain,

Your obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me firſt upon return for your Coroner for theſe two years paſt, merits my moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt a continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by Your reſpectful and obliged friend,

§ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the laſt election, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office: I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which if you are pleaſed to confer, the kindneſs ſhall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

DANCING AND FENCING.

MR. PIKE propoſes to open his ſchool for the inſtruction of young Ladies, on Monday the 18th inſt. (September) at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, for the enſuing ſeaſon, from eight o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, three days every week; from four o'clock on the ſame days till eight in the evening, for the inſtruction of young Gentlemen.

Gentlemen who have not been inſtructed when children, or may have forgot, will have the opportunity of an evening ſchool every Tueſday and Thurſday, from ſix o'clock till nine.

He teaches the uſe of the SMALL SWORD to Gentlemen three days in the week, from Tueſday the 19th inſtant; to begin and continue every morning from ſix o'clock to half paſt one.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1775.

TO BE LET,

THAT valuable and commodious TAVERN called VAUXHALL, conſiſting of a brick houſe with four rooms on a floor, kitchen, ſtables, ſheds, and garden. It is ſituated on the pleaſant banks of Schuylkill, and occupied by Mr. Robert Mullin; and will be ready to enter upon the 20th of September inſtant. For particulars enquire of LEVY MARKS, Taylor, in Second-ſtreet.—The ſaid LEVY MARKS begs all perſons indebted to him on bond or book debts, to diſcharge the ſame with all convenient ſpeed, or he will be under the neceſſity of purſuing ſuch a method as will be very diſagreeable to him.

Alſo to be let on a leaſe, or ſold, nine hundred and twenty acres of good LAND, ſituate on Hoofman's Valley, on Vico Neſcro Creek, in Lancaſter County. The ſaid Land is uncultivated, and one half might be made exceeding good meadow ground. Any perſon willing to purchaſe the above on bond, for ten years leaſe, may have it upon very moderate terms. †

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1775.

NOW in the Gaol of this city, the following Run-aways, viz. JAMES DEMPSY, belonging to HUGH ORLTON, in Dublin townſhip, Bedford county; and JAMES CAMPBELL, belonging to MICHEAL M'GUIR, at Pipe Creek, Maryland. Their maſters are deſired to come within the ſpace of one month from the date hereof, or they will be ſold or diſcharged on paying their fees.

THOMAS DEWEES, Gaoler.

Cheſter Town, Aug. 21, 1775.

RAN AWAY yeſterday morning, from a craft lying at Cheſter Town, three Iriſh ſervant men, viz. ANDREW CRAIGH, baker, about 45 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on an old blue ſurtout, check ſhirt, and wore a wig.—JOSEPH BROWN, brick-maker, about 18 years old, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a check ſhirt and black handkerchief.—And MATTHEW KIDNEY, weaver, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, long ſmooth viſage; had on a check ſhirt or frock, and a pair of trowſers: It is ſuppoſed they took up the road towards Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending them ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for each, beſides what the law allows, if taken in the province and brought to the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable expences; if out of the provine, ONE PISTOLE each, if ſecured in any gaol.

§ JAMES NICHOLSON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this city, on the 3d of October next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

THE EXAMINATION of the SCHOOLS in the ACADEMY of NEWARK will begin on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the public exhibitions will be on the day following, where the Truſtees are earneſtly requeſted to attend, more eſpecially as they are then to determine of giving diplomas to the firſt claſs.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per buſhel for any quantity of good clean Muſtard-ſeed, or any ſmall quantity at that rate for ſix months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will uſe their beſt endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of ſo valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occaſion to import from our miniſterial enemies in Great-Britain. Thoſe perſons that have, or may have it to ſell, ſhall not be diſappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Riſing Sun in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe; to Mr. John Davis, ſaddler, near Fourth-ſtreet in Market-ſtreet, or to the Manufactory in Second-ſtreet below the New Market, oppoſite to Almond-ſtreet, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE ſtands in the market on market days, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe: He returns thanks to his former cuſtomers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their eſteem. §

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, Aug. 16, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, laſt night, two indented ſervant lads, one named JAMES MEHOON, between 19 and 20 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, light brown hair, blue eyes, a treacherous look, a ſmall ſcar in one of his cheeks; had on and took with him, a faſhionable caſtor hat about half worn, a rediſh Barcelona ſilk handkerchief, a white ſhirt, two new oznabrigs ditto, a brown fuſtian coattee and breeches, a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket without ſkirts or pockets, leather breeches, one pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings, one pair of brown worſted and one pair of blue ribbed yarn ditto, a pair of neats leather ſhoes and carved pinchbeck buckles: All his cloaths are good and whole. The other named BENJAMIN EWING, between 20 and 21 years old, a bricklayer by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, uncommon light curled hair, with two crowns on the top of his head; he has a conſumptive cough; had on and took him, a thick cloth coattee, cloth coloured, with a ſtriped lincey lining, nankeen jacket, a wool hat, one pair of linen trowſers ſtriped blue, red and white, new tow ditto, two brown ſheeting ſhirts, one white linen ditto, two pair of blue gray ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair of calf-ſkin pumps, one pair of old neats leather ſhoes, white carved buckles, and a remarkable blue and white handkerchief, ſtamped with men, hounds, veſſels, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid lads and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either of them, paid by

JOHN WILKINS, Jun.
ISAAC WARD.

N. B. They went from Philadelphia to Bordentown this day in the ſtage-boat, and there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that they will go in the ſtage waggon to Amboy, and that they will keep together. †

Kent-County, Maryland, July 17th, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN JORDEN, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well ſet lad, fair complexion, light yellowiſh coloured hair tied behind: Had on and took with him, two oznabrigs ſhirts, one pair of country linen trowſers, a pair of leather breeches, a brown country cloth jacket and linen ditto, an old caſtor hat, and a pair of old ſhoes, he is a weaver by trade, and it is likely may change his name and apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † GEORGE LAMB.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Horſe-head, in Kent County on Delaware, on Sunday the 25th of June laſt, a ſervant man named AARON LOPER, but goes by the name of AARON WALKER, by trade a wheelwright, country born, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair tied behind and clipped on the top, a large cut on his left wriſt with a broad axe, and is a great lover of liquor; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a fearnought outſide jacket of a lead colour, home made under jacket with yellow ſtripes, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, pale blue ſtockings, ſhoes about half worn, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

§ 8 THOMAS PROCTOR.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WENT AWAY a few days ago, from her maſter, in Newtown, Bucks County, an Iriſh ſervant woman named CATHERINE MAGILL, well ſet, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven years of age; had on and took with her, two long gowns, one of ſtraw coloured ſtuff and the other of a green and white ſtuff, an India calico ſhort gown, a ſhort white ſilk cloak trimmed with ermine, a high crown blue bonnet and a ſmall black bonnet: She writes a remarkable good hand, and ſays her father was a gauger in ſome part of Ireland. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers her either to Mr. WHITEHEAD, Work-houſe keeper, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Gaol keeper, in Trenton, ſhall receive from them the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour the ſaid ſervant at their peril; but if any ſhould be inclinable to purchaſe her time, they may have, by applying to Mr. CHARLES BESSONETT in Briſtol, her indentures aſſigned over for a ſmall conſideration. †

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 8th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk Ferry, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a negro man, named CUFF, who rowed in the ferry boat at ſaid ferry, he is about five feet three or four inches high, a ſtrait well ſet fellow, with thick lips, and the letter R marked on one of his cheeks, he has had a ſcall'd head, which he commonly keeps covered, is artful, and talks a little in the negro dialect: He had on when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, oznabrigs ſhirt, old ſtockings, and no ſhoes. Likewiſe ran-away on the 19th of Auguſt inſtant, a negroe man, named PENN, he is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, country born, well ſet, very talkative, and may probably make a great ſhew of religion, he is a black ſmall eyed fellow: Had on and took with him, a country cloth light coloured upper jacket, a dark flowered flannel under ditto, patched check ſhirt, an ozenbrigs ditto, one pair of tarry canvaſs trowſers, one pair of ozenbrigs ditto, an old ſmall brimmed tarry hat, old ſhoes, and carved braſs buckles; ſaid negro ran away ſome years ago, and paſſed himſelf for a free man by the name of JAMES PEMBERTON, and got a forged paſs ſigned Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore County, Maryland, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith a tanner, near Correll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himſelf to another Meredith, a currier in Philadelphia, and as he has been to New York with ſaid Meredith, he may now be making that way; both or either of them, as they have many acquaintances may probably get forged paſſes. Whoever takes up ſaid negroes and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them.

‡5 THOMAS SAVIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS hired of the ſubſcriber, a Horſe and Chair to go to Germantown, by two men with lightiſh coloured cloaths, one of them with light coloured hair and the other with brown, and were ſeen to put up the horſe and chair at the firſt tavern in Germantown, and afterwards going towards Beggars Town; the lining of the chair is white, and the horſe is a large bay about fifteen hands high: The ſaid horſe and chair came home to the ſubſcriber's houſe about eight o'clock, but no perſon with them: The ſaid men alſo had a new carters whip at the ſame time, which has not been returned. Whoever will give intelligence where the ſaid perſons may be found, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward for each, paid by

*1 WILLIAM WESTON.

A BLACK HORSE was hired of the ſubſcriber, about ſix months ago, to go to Cheſter, by a young man about five feet ten or twelve inches high, who ſaid he was clerk to Mr. Chew, and going about his buſineſs; the horſe had a white noſe, with a large blaze all up his head, is about fourteen hands high, a cut tail, two white heels behind, and no ſhoes on; alſo an almoſt new ſaddle with a hogſkin ſeat, and a blue ſaddle cloth with red binding: The perſon was dreſſed in a light coloured coat with ſhort flaps, had pinchbeck buckles in his ſhoes and plated ſpurs on. FIVE POUNDS Reward for apprehending the man, and THREE POUNDS for the horſe, will be paid by WILLIAM WESTON.

A BROWN PONEY, of the Maryland breed, was about nine weeks ago taken off the Commons of this city; he is about twelve hands high, well made, was a little galled in the breaſt by going in a chair, has a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead, and his tail was cut with a knife in three or four notches; he paces all, and has no ſhoes on behind. TWO DOLLARS Reward will be paid for him, and all reaſonable charges, by WILLIAM WESTON.

WANTED,

Upon good ſecurity, for about Five Years,

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for which ſeven per cent will be given. A line to the Printer will be anſwered.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th inſtant, (June) from the ſubſcriber, living in Hill-Town, Bucks County, an Iriſh ſervant man named RICHARD PURCELL, alias PURSLEY, a well ſet fellow, about five feet nine inches high, a good ſcholar, ſlow motion and walks clumſy and heavy; had on when he went away, a dark ſnuff coloured broadcloth coat lined with green, and apple-tree buttons, nankeen jacket and breeches, thread ſtockings, and calf-ſkin ſhoes; alſo took with him, one pair of cotton ſtockings and a pair of old ſhoes: He has long black hair tied behind, marked with the ſmall-pox, talks a little on the broague, can ſpeak French, and is very apt to talk about France, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS if taken up in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JARED IRWIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervantat their peril.

Baltimore Town, July 20, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named LEWIS MURRY, a thin ſpare fellow, about five feet ten inches high, ſmooth faced, with ſhort mouſe coloured hair, addicted much to drinking, by trade a cooper; it is probable he may change his name, as he took the indentures of one JOHN DEAN EDWARDS away with him, and can write a tolerable good hand: He ſtole from his maſter and carried with him, a ſilver faced watch with a black ribbond and key, a pair of ſilver carved knee-buckles, a ſix dollar Maryland bill, a new blue regimental coat with blue lining and white regimental buttons, rather too ſhort for him, a new pair of brown cloth breeches, half worn red and white gingham jacket, a white ſhirt ruffled at the ſleeves and boſom, one plain white ditto, one oznabrigs ditto, ſky coloured worſted ſtockings, black ſilk handkerchief, new ſtriped holland trowſers, new faſhionable beaver hat with a cockade in it, and his ſhoes old. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, if ten miles from Baltimore Town, ſhall have THREE POUNDS; if twenty miles or upwards, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† WILLIAM STACY.

WANTED,

AN elderly Woman who can cook and take care of children, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD cedar log Houſe, with lentils at each end, and two acres of land, in Woodbury, about eight miles from Philadelphia. The houſe is 25 feet in length and 24 in breadth, divided into two tenements, each with two rooms and a fire-place in each room; the lentils are each of them about 14 feet in breadth and 24 in length, with a weavers ſhop joined to one of them of the ſame length and about eleven feet in breadth; both lentils hath a fire-place. The ſaid houſe and lentils are very convenient for weavers, ſhoemakers, taylors or joiners. For further particulars enquire of the tenants at ſaid houſe, or of JOSIAH CHATTIN, near Woodbury, who will ſhew the premiſes.—The title is indiſputable.

SYLVESTER FENTON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Wedneſday the 21ſt of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell Townſhip, Cumberland County, an Iriſh ſervant man named GEORGE GEE, about five feet two or three inches high, and about eighteen or nineteen years of age, ſomewhat freckled, ſhort brown hair, ſpeaks with the broague upon his tongue, the fore finger of his right hand cut off at the middle joint; had on and took with him, a fine hat half worn, a brown home-made cloth coat with yellow buttons and green lining not much worn, a blue jacket and two ſhirts half worn, one pair of ſtriped cotton drawers partly new, one pair of blue and white ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes with plated buckles in them; all theſe much too big for him: He took a leather pocket-book with ſome money in it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if out of the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of the province the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS M'NAGHTEN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY about the 20th inſt. (July) from the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, RICHARD BUTS, a mulatto man, about twenty-eight years of age, ſix feet high, and very luſty, ſlow of ſpeech, has a heavy look, with either a ſlit in one ear or a piece cut off; had on an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, fearnought jacket, with an old hat and ſhoes; he plays on the violin. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the neighbourhood. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to Mr. WHITEHEAD, overſeer of the Work-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS CASDORP.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the firſt of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negro Man named TOM, about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſometimes limpeth a little in his walk; had on an old brown ſhort coat and waiſtcoat with metal buttons, and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD FOARD, Senior.

Baltimore County, Maryland, June 24, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living within thirteen miles of Baltimore, an Iriſh indented ſervant man named EDWARD WARREN, a ſtone maſon and bricklayer by trade, five feet three inches high, thirty-three years of age, ſquare and well made, remarkably broad acroſs the ſhoulders, ſhort brown hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, full faced, has a ſcar on the middle of his upper lip, a ſmall ſcar over his left eye, and a large ſcar on his left arm which he ſays was occaſioned by a ball; he ſerved his time with Mr. Thomas Thornberry, in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania; he has been in the country about twenty years, and has travelled through moſt of thoſe parts; he ſays he hath a wife and four children living within two miles of Durham Works, on Delaware, and a brother living near the ſame place of the name of Richard Warren; had on and took with him, a felt hat, an oznabrigs ſhirt, Ruſſia drab breeches, worſted ſtockings, old black grain'd ſhoes, and a grayiſh coloured bearſkin coat with black horn buttons. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſters may get him again, ſhall have, if twenty miles from home, THREE POUNDS, if ſixty miles the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN GIST, and ALEXANDER WELLS.

N. B. The above fellow committed felony, and was whipped and pilloried for the fact in Baltimore.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Aug. 15, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers being credibly informed that ſome evil minded perſons have raiſed and propagated a malicious report, ſetting forth that we have entered into a contract with ſome Agent for General Gage, and are now actually loading a veſſel with flour, &c. to be ſent to ſaid General at Boſton, which report is utterly falſe and without the leaſt foundation: And that the wicked author or authors may be known and their names made public, we do hereby offer the Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, to be paid to any perſon or perſons that will diſcover the author or authors, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction.

AMOS & WALTER ALEXANDER,
JAMES BLOCK,
THOMAS MAY, } Millers.

Talbot County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN SCOTT, a ſquare well made fellow, about five feet four inches high, a good complexion, ſomething ſunburnt, wears his own brown ſtraight hair; took with him a blue cloth coat with a red pluſh cape, a good ſcarlet knit jacket with callimanco back, old buckſkin breeches, a pair of double channelled pumps capped at each toe, but may change his cloaths, as he ſtole a very good dark claret coloured coat with yellow buttons; he is a very artful ſcoundrel. Alſo a white woman, ſomething taller than the fellow, of a very dark complexion, a ring-worm on her upper lip, a ſmall ſcar on one cheek; ſhe has left behind a mulatto baſtard, for having which ſhe is bound to appear next court: It is probable they will paſs for man and wife. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each if taken in the county, and FORTY SHILLINGS each if taken fifty miles from home, will be paid by

WILLIAM BORDLEY, and
WOOLMAN GIBSON the 3d.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

By Captain EYRES, *arrived at Philadelphia from* LISBON, *we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *June* 24.

AN eminent American merchant had two thousand pounds worth of bills of exchange (which had been remitted him from his correspondents on the other side the atlantic) sent him on Thursday from the people in power, together with such extracts from his letters as referred merely to matters of business, but the letters themselves were kept back.

June 27. It is at length determined in the Cabinet, to withdraw the troops from America, and to block up every port and harbour belonging to the Americans; so that no ship of any nation whatever will be admitted to trade or carry on any traffic of any kind with them.

A number of frigates are ordered to be put in commission immediately which are to cruize round the coast of America.

On Saturday evening an order arrived at the tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 stand of small arms; the place of their destination is not publickly known, but it is generally imagined they are to be sent to Virginia.

Governor Hutchinson's son ———, is appointed Secretary of the Excise office in the room of Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; lately appointed a Commissioner.

Yesterday the Sheriffs went up to St. James's to know his Majesty's pleasure when he would be pleased to permit the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery, to wait on him with their Petition and Remonstrance; his Majesty being at Kew, they went thither, where they waited about three quarters of an hour, when his Majesty signified to them by a Lord in waiting, that they should go up to St. James's to-morrow for an answer. They returned to the mansion house at nine o'clock.

It is now confidently reported, that Parliament will meet for a few days in the month of August, or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical state of America into consideration.

NEW-YORK, *September* 4.

We hear the men of war and tenders have knocked down 40 houses at Stonington.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 6.

Yesterday arrived here the Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; and LADY, from Connecticut; and the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; and Lady from Virginia.

The same day arrived here several other of the DELEGATES from the southward to attend the CONGRESS.

Yesterday the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS met agreeable to adjournment.

The account of the taking of Ticonderoga, with the fire at Boston, and other accounts to the 25th of May, were arrived in London the 27th of June.

All last week we had squally weather and rain, but on Saturday evening it began to blow hard at N. E. and S. E. and by midnight increased to a hurricane, attended with heavy floods of rain, which raised the tide in our river higher than has been known these several years, and has occasioned much damage in the stores on the wharves, among sugar, salt and other perishable articles; wood, staves, plank, &c. was washed off the wharves, and many boats and small craft were sunk or beat to pieces.

We hear the above storm has done considerable damage along the river, by breaking the banks of the meadows, drowning cattle, &c.

We hear that no less than 30 sail of vessels are ashore in our river, among which are the ship, Caesar, Capt. Miller; brig Rachel, Capt. Clay, at Reedy-Island, the Brig Betsy, Capt Douglass at Bombay Hook, the others were chiefly river craft, many of which are drove so high on the shore that they will be hardly worth the expence of launching.

Extract of a letter from New-London, August 31

"Yesterday morning at six o'clock, we were alarmed by a severe firing to the eastward of this harbour, and in a little time an express arrived from Stonington (a small town about twelve miles distant) informing, that a tender had pursued two small sloops into that harbour, who ran on shore, and the people landed before the tender was in gun shot; and as soon as she got in, they fired a full broad-side into the town, tacked, and went out; and in a little time returned with two more tenders and his Majesty's ship the Rose: The ship came to anchor and brought her side to bear against the town, and began to fire; the tenders also, who kept under sail, and both ship and sloops continued (without intermission) firing the whole day, and by express (which has since arrived) they have killed two of our men. There is now numbers of our people collected and are there; and when the tender came within musket shot we fired on them: One tender got on the ground, and in carrying out a hawser our people imagined they killed several in the boat. There has been a flag sent off on board the Rose to know the reason of this extra work. The Captain says our people fired on his tender first, and that he will blow the town down. This morning is a cessation of firing—hope the matter is settled."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, August 27.

"It has been for some time past an object of our Generals to take possession of a height called Plowed Hill, which lies between Bunkers and Prospect Hill; it commands the low ground between Bunkers and Prospect Hill, and would have made an excellent advance post for the enemy.—To prevent their seating themselves on it, and in order to invite them out, General Lee last Friday ordered a large parcel of gabions and fascines to be carried down a hollow way from Winter Hill to Plowed Hill, and took possession of it with 1800 men at 8 o'clock Saturday evening.—An advanced party of 300 Rifle men lay all night close to the enemy's works; a covering party of 1200 men was posted in the rear of the hill, and about 300 were employed in the trenches, which were made tolerably secure before day light.—About sun rise the enemy discovered us at work, and at 9 began a cannonade from their works and two floating batteries in Mystick River.—They killed one Adjutant and one private of the Rhode-Island forces, who were sitting within a few feet of our parapet, and took off the left foot of Volunteer Simpson, of Captain Miller's Rifle Company, of Lancaster County, who advanced with some others to annoy their out posts. They continued their fire till 8 o'clock in the evening, but did not venture out to dislodge us. This morning 6 o'clock all is quiet."

By Captain LEE *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* LIVERPOOL, *we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, *June* 28.

THE Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majesty at St. James's, in consequence of the King's appointment last Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his Majesty in the following words, "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of "London, in Common Hall assembled, to wait upon "your Majesty, humbly to know your Majesty's royal "will and pleasure, when your Majesty will be pleased "to receive, upon the throne, the humble Address, "Remonstrance, and Petition." His Majesty replied, "You will please to take notice, that I will receive "their Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, on Friday next at the Levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then said, "Your Majesty will permit us to inform you, "that the Livery in Common Hall assembled, have resolved not to present their Address, Remonstrance, "and Petition, unless your Majesty will be pleased to "receive it sitting on the throne." The King answered, "I am ever ready to receive Addresses and Petitions—but I am the judge where."

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-Hall assembled, on Tuesday the 4th of July, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the King is bound to hear the Petitions of his People, it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this Court to have their petitions heard.

Resolved, that such denial renders the right of petitioning the throne, recognized and established by the revolution, of no effect.

Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of this Court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the Peace and Liberties of the People.

The following is the Address, Petition, and Remonstrance, agreed to by the Common Hall on the 24th of June, and intended to have been delivered to the King on the throne.

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS, REMONSTRANCE, and PETITION of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and LIVERY of LONDON.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Livery, &c. of London, in Common Hall assembled, are compelled again to disturb your Majesty's repose, with our complaints.

We have already expressed to your Majesty our abhorrence of the tyrannical measures pursued against our fellow subjects in America, as well as of the men who secretly advise, and of the Ministers who execute these measures.

We desire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the Colonies, under the specious name of dignity, is to all intents and purposes, Despotism; and that the exercise of despotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconsistent with the character and safety of this country.

As we would not suffer any man, or body of men, to establish arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquiesce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow subjects; we are pursuaded that by the sacred unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the Constitution, the Americans ought to enjoy Peace, Liberty and Safety; that whatever power invades these Rights ought to be resisted; we hold such resistance, in vindication of their constitutional rights, to be their indispensible duty to God, from whom those rights are derived to themselves, who cannot be safe and happy without them; to their posterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonstrated to your Majesty that these measures were big with all the consequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worst of these apprehensions is now realized in all its horror: We have seen with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majesty's Commander in Chief: Will your Majesty be pleased to consider what must be the situation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of blood, and mutual lists of their slaughtered fellow subjects.

Every moment's prosecution of this fatal war may loosen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and safety of the British empire depend.

If any thing could add to the alarm of these events, it is your Majesty's having declared your confidence in the wisdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriously bribed to betray their constituents and their country, It is the misfortune of your Majesty; it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council, and a representative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which though procured by your Ministers, is dangerous to your Majesty, by deceiving you; and to your people by betraying them.

In such a situation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majesty, that they cannot and will not sit unconcerned; they will exert themselves, at every hazard, to bring those who have advised these ruinous measures to the justice of this country and of the much injured colonies.

We have already signified our persuasion that these evils originate in the secret advice of those, who are equally enemies to your Majesty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to say, that your throne is surrounded by men avowedly inimical to those principles on which your Majesty possesses the crown, and this people their liberties: At a time of such difficulty and danger, public confidence is essential to your Majesty's repose, and to the preservation of your people: Such confidence cannot be obtained by ministers and advisers who want wisdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a Parliament, chosen under a national delusion, insidiously raised, by misrepresentations touching the true state of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate dissolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beseech your Majesty to dismiss your present Ministers and advisers from your person and council for ever; to dissolve a Parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injustice, have manifested a spirit of persecution against our brethren in America, and given their sanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in ministers, whose known and unshaken attachment to the constitution, joined to your wisdom and integrity, may enable your Majesty to settle this alarming dispute upon the sure, honourable, and lasting foundations of general liberty.

And a motion being made, and question put, to agree to the said address, remonstrance and petition, the same was resolved in the affirmative,

Signed by Order. R I X.

Our whole infantry consists of 70 regiments (besides foot guards and marines); seven regiments and one battalion of the first regiment are at Gibraltar. Six regiments and the second battalion of the first regiment are at Minorca; one in the Caribbee islands, three in Jamaica, one in Antigua, and one in the Grenadoes. There are twenty regiments and five companies already on the Commons of America. So that having thus forty regiments and five companies abroad, we have no more than twenty regiments in Ireland, and nine regiments and some companies of two others in Great-Britain. These, with the horse, and horse-grenadier guards, four regiments of horse, three regiments of dragoon guards, and eighteen regiments of dragoons, form the whole military defence of Great-Britain and Ireland.

July 6. The warmest advocates for administration begin to own that France and Spain have a greater force now at sea, or ready to put to sea at a few days notice, than Great-Britain by its utmost efforts could equip or fit out in twelve months: The united or confederate fleets amounting to 92 men of war of the line, and the most sanguine promises of the First Lord of the Admiralty not exceeding 80 men of war of the line within the above-mentioned period, that is to say, 30 within a month, 20 more in four months, and the remainder in the course of the year. Such is the humiliating state of Great-Britain, once the mistress and great arbitress of the ocean.

July 8. It is said, that Gen. Gage has written in the most pressing terms, either to be recalled or have 15,000 men sent him.

It is confidently asserted in the city, that the Ministry have received advice from Lisbon that the Spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and therefore it is apprehended that they design to invade some part of the Portuguese territories; that in such case the court of Portugal requests an immediate aid an assistance from England,

A regiment of marines is going to be raised in Ireland, which is to consist of a thousand men, exclusive of officers.

We do not hear of any more British troops being destined for America.

40

Best possible image.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 204.

DUNLAP's

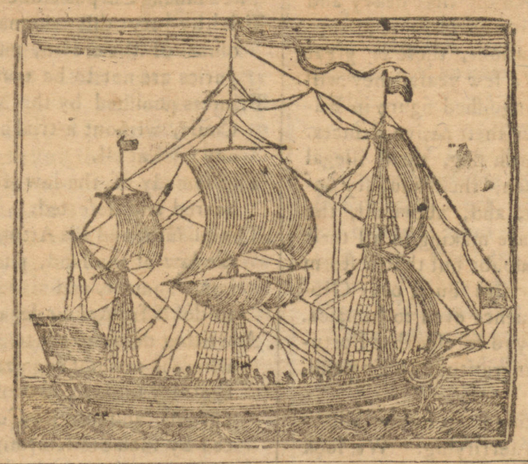
Pennsylvania Packet.

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7½	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL supply any Gentleman or other person with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his ſtall at the Court-houſe every day of the week (Sundays excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-ſtreet, near the Market, Philadelphia.

GOOD TALLOW CANDLES,

At Nine-pence per lb. by the box or dozen,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN PURDON,

In Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Auguſt 5, 1775.

THERE was taken up and put into Lewis-Town Gaol, a Negro Man named CALEB FRISKEY, about thirty-five years of age, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame on the 5th day of November next, by

DORMON LOFLOND, Sheriff.

September 12, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in New London Townſhip, Cheſter County, an Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES HOOD, about twenty years of age, and about five feet ſix inches high, ſlim made, ſtoop ſhouldered, down look; had on when he went away, a wilton coat, fuſtian jacket, two pair of trowſers, two ſhirts, one brown and the other white linen, old ſhoes, and plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT WILKIN.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th inſtant, (September) from the ſubſcribers, living in Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, two Dutch ſervant men, viz. JOHN LARENCE TEMPLE, about twenty-five years of age, five feet five inches high, black hair and black eyes; had on when he went away, an oznabrigs ſhirt, ſtriped ticken trowſers, ſtriped camblet under jacket, a cloth coloured ditto, half worn caſtor hat, brown ribbed ſtockings, and is a ſhoemaker by trade.——JOSEPH RAMALINS, about twenty-four years of age, five feet four inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a pair of purple buckſkin breeches, red under jacket, brown upper ditto, new yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the above ſervants and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by GEORGE DOUGLASS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or

† ISAAC PEARSON, and TIMOTHY ABBOTT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN exact VIEW of the late BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN, June 17th, 1775; in which an advanced party of 700 Provincials ſtood an attack made by eleven regiments and a train of artillery of the Miniſterial forces, and after an engagement of two hours retreated to their main body at Cambridge, leaving 1100 of the Regulars killed and wounded on the field:—With a view of General Putnam; a part of Boſton; Charleſtown in flames; Breeds-Hill; Provincial breaſt-work; a broken officer; and the Somerſet man of war and a frigate firing upon Charleſtown.

It ſhall be printed on a good crown imperial paper, and be delivered to the ſubſcribers in about ten days. The price to ſubſcribers is Five Shillings plain, or Seven Shillings and Six Pence.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſrs. W. and T. Bradford, James Humphreys, jun. John Dunlap, Hall and Sellers, and by NICHOLAS BROOKS, the publiſher of ſaid View, in Philadelphia; Charles Young, Baltimore; French Battal, Dover; W. Skilling, Croſs Roads, Duck Creek; H. Gaine, and R. Saſe, New-York; T. Tatlow, Newcaſtle; Francis Overly, Bethlehem; J. Borden, Eſq; Bordentown; J. Emperſon, Trenton; George Bickham, Lancaſter; J. Martin, Snow-Hill, Maryland; A. Outton, Accomack; A. Roſe, Reading; and S. Calvert, Norfolk, Virginia.

N. B. Frames and Glaſs to be had of the above-ſaid NICHOLAS BROOKS.

TO BE SOLD,

At leſs than Prime Coſt,

A COPPER STILL and WORM, which contains upwards of ſeventy gallons, and has been in uſe only part of one ſeaſon. Enquire of ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, near the Drawbridge, who have alſo for ſale, a general aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS and MILL STONES, on reaſonable terms. †

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of September inſtant, at Five o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Fergus Purden, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet, three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of land, ſituate and being on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between the Front and Second-ſtreets from Delaware, containing in Front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Radnor, Richard Hill and wife, and others; late the eſtate of James Claypole; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

ON TUESDAY MORNING,

The 19th inſtant, at NINE o'clock,

Will peremptorily be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidder, at Public SALE, at

JONAS PHILLIPS's

VENDUE-STORE,

The upper-end of Third-ſtreet,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, being the property of a Merchant who declines the Dry Goods buſineſs.

N. B. The ſaid PHILLIPS has for ſale, at his ſtore near the Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, ſundry Dry Goods, Brandy, Geneva; Mamſy, Frontiniac and Claret Wines; ſweet Oil, new Raiſins, beſt French and Carolina Indigo, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs and pepper, beſt northern Beaver and Raccoon Skins, with ſundry other Goods all exceeding cheap, for ready money only.

GOODS received at his houſe for ſale at Vendue.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 3d inſt. (September) an Engliſh ſervant man named LUKE HANMORE, about nineteen years of age, by trade a taylor, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a likely ſlim fellow, with dark brown hair not very long, and dark eyes; had on when he went away, a dark gray ſhort coattee which has been turned, green waiſtcoat, black breeches, light blue worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, and a ſmall hat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN PETERKIN.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by

ISAAC COLLINS, PRINTER,

In BURLINGTON,

THE BURLINGTON

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776:

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations, a variety of uſeful and entertaining matter, in proſe and verſe.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſhip Hannah, a ſervant man named DANIEL M'POULL, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, pitted with the ſmall pox, has black hair curled; had on when he went away, a claret coloured ſurtout, a brown coat almoſt worn out, black ſattinet breeches, a pair of blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he took with him three white ſhirts, a wool hat bound with black tape, and an Engliſh ditto. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN GRAY, in Spruce-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, or WILLIAM DASON, in Weſt Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, near the ſign of the Waggon on the Lancaſter road. ‡

Cheſter Town, Aug. 21, 1775.

RAN AWAY yeſterday morning, from a craft lying at Cheſter Town, three Iriſh ſervant men, viz. ANDREW CRAIGH, baker, about 45 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on an old blue ſurtout, check ſhirt, and wore a wig.—JOSEPH BROWN, brick-maker, about 18 years old, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a check ſhirt and black handkerchief.—And MATTHEW KIDNEY, weaver, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, long ſmooth viſage; had on a check ſhirt or frock, and a pair of trowſers: It is ſuppoſed they took up the road towards Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending them ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for each, beſides what the law allows, if taken in the province and brought to the ſubſcriber, and reaſonable expences; if out of the provine, ONE PISTOLE each, if ſecured in any gaol.

§ JAMES NICHOLSON.

Berkeley County, Virginia, Sept. 6, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, on Monday, the ſecond of October next, at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Berkeley County, Virginia,

A COMPLEAT ſet of MILLS, conſiſting of two pair of French burr and one pair of country ſtones, go with ſeparate wheels; bolts, rolling machine, fan and ſcreen, hayſting tubs compleated in the beſt manner: The houſe is 93 by 40 feet, ſtrong ſtone walls, with four floors, and every part moſt ſtrong and compleatly executed, with a good head of water, on a never failing ſtream; all new and juſt finiſhed. Together with four hundred and odd acres of land, in the heart of a fine wheat country, not more than 65 miles from Steping navigation and only 10 miles from Potomack. Alſo a quantity of ſtore goods, hogs, cattle, a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture, farming utenſils, a quantity of hay cured in the beſt manner, wheat juſt ſowing and corn on the ground, two ſtills and all kinds of tubs, &c.—Twelve months credit will be given for the moveable effects, and long credit for the mills and land, the payment being ſecured.

JACOB HIT.

N. B. The ſubſcriber intends to leave the Colony ſoon. §

Cæcil County, Auguſt 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Auguſtine Manor, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, well watered and pleaſantly ſituated on the main road leading from Cæcil Court-houſe to Port Penn; the buildings thereon are large and commodious, well ſuited and ſituate for a ſtore, a new frame barn, ſtables, corn-houſe, waggon-houſe, &c. a large and excellent orchard which bears the moſt approved fruit, from which ſeventy barrels of cyder may be made yearly. There is cleared on ſaid farm about two hundred and twenty acres, thirty of which is rich meadow ground that produces clover, Timothy and blue graſs, ten or fifteen acres more may be made at a very trifling expence, being nearly fit for graſs ſeed. Between thirty and forty acres of the upland is lately cleared, and equal in quality to any in the ſettlement around: The whole is in good repair, and if not ſold at private ſale before the firſt of November, will be expoſed to public ſale. The terms to the purchaſer will be extremely eaſy, one hundred pounds only being required at making over, and the reſidue at the yearly payments of one hundred pounds per year; the whole clear of intereſt. For further particular information enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

‡ ADAM VANCE.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

Hath for SALE at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the following articles, viz.

A NEAT aſſortment of broadcloths, 10-4 roſe blankets, foreſt cloths, kerſeys, blue and mixed Bath coatings, fine ſcarlet ditto, 3-4 and 6-4 naps, emboſſed flannels; blue, black and cloth colour hair pluſhes; demy writing paper, half yard Perſians, fine cloth colour thread, ſurtout buttons, twiſt, camblets, dorſetteens, callimancoes, rattinets, ſhalloons, tammies, damaſks, and poplins; blue furniture cottons, handſome large patterns; velvets, velverets, velures, fine Scots threads, buck and bone knives and forks, ferrets, bindings, tapes, combs, ribbonds, childrens ſhoes, London pewter, hard metal plates, oval diſhes and ſpoons, womens worſted hoſe, mens plain and patent ribbed ditto, mens ſilk and worſted ditto plain and ribbed, womens worſted mitts, &c. &c. &c.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown Townſhip, on the night of the 6th of Auguſt laſt, a large grey HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven years old; has a remarkable wart or lump on his belly, and has ſome diſtemper in his throat. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ JOHN JOHNSON.

WANTED IMMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER: He will have 3l. per month if he underſtands the buſineſs in all its branches; or if ſhearing and preſſing, 2l. 10s. per month. Enquire of JOHN HEARTMAN, in Reading, Berks County. §

Auguſt 21, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two Iriſh ſervant men, viz. THOMAS KINSLOW, a ſtout well ſet fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, ſwarthy complexion, much pock-marked, and has ſhort brown hair; had on an iron collar, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and a red jacket with ſleeves.——JOHN CARR, five feet ſeven inches high, a thief-looking fellow, twenty-ſix years of age; had on and took with him, a felt hat, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, twilled inſide jacket, a mixed gray outſide ditto with blue lining and metal buttons, a blue ſailors ditto, and new ſhoes: It is likely they will change their jackets and perhaps their names. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid ſervants ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for each if taken 30 miles from home; if 40 miles, the above Reward for both, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

*8 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

In the COUNTRY,

A SINGLE PERSON, a native of America, who will teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; or will write for a ſtore-keeper, or an attorney. Enquire of the Printer. †

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worſted damaſks, everlaſtings, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, velverets, checks, ſilk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky ſtripes, pluſh, emboſſed flannels, broadcloths, foreſt cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, ſtuff ſhoes, white Ruſſia ſheetings, ribbonds, ſilk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and ſilver laced hats, ſilver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private ſale are received at ſaid Store, and ſold for caſh only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling-houſe, convenient for a private family. Enquire at ſaid ſtore.

DANCING AND FENCING.

MR. PIKE propoſes to open his ſchool for the inſtruction of young Ladies, on Monday the 18th inſt. (September) at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, for the enſuing ſeaſon, from eight o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, three days every week; from four o'clock on the ſame days till eight in the evening, for the inſtruction of young Gentlemen.

Gentlemen who have not been inſtructed when children, or may have forgot, will have the opportunity of an evening ſchool every Tueſday and Thurſday, from ſix o'clock till nine.

He teaches the uſe of the SMALL SWORD to Gentlemen three days in the week, from Tueſday the 19th inſtant; to begin and continue every morning from ſix o'clock to half paſt one.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Horſe-head, in Kent County on Delaware, on Sunday the 25th of June laſt, a ſervant man named AARON LOPER, but goes by the name of AARON WALKER, by trade a wheelwright, country born, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair tied behind and clipped on the top, a large cut on his left wriſt with a broad axe, and is a great lover of liquor; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a ſearnought outſide jacket of a lead colour, home made under jacket with yellow ſtripes, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, pale blue ſtockings, ſhoes about half worn, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

§8 THOMAS PROCTOR.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 14th inſt. (June) from the ſubſcriber, living near Cheſter Town, in Kent County, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named JOB HAIN, about thirty two years old, a malſter by trade, about five feet eleven inches high, born near Briſtol in England, and has been but a few weeks in the country; had on and took with him, two check ſhirts, oznabrig trowſers, black ſtockings, old hat and ſhoes, whitiſh jacket, and if any other cloaths not known; he is ſomething round ſhouldered, and ſqueels in his talk. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC PEKKINS.

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, Aug. 16, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, laſt night, two indented ſervant lads, one named JAMES MEHOON, between 19 and 20 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, light brown hair, blue eyes, a treacherous look, a ſmall ſcar in one of his cheeks; had on and took with him, a faſhionable caſtor hat about half worn, a rediſh Barcelona ſilk handkerchief, a white ſhirt, two new oznabrigs ditto, a brown fuſtian coattee and breeches, a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket without ſkirts or pockets, leather breeches, one pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings, one pair of brown worſted and one pair of blue ribbed yarn ditto, a pair of neats leather ſhoes and carved pinchback buckles: All his cloaths are good and whole. The other named BENJAMIN EWING, between 20 and 21 years old, a bricklayer by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, uncommon light curled hair, with two crowns on the top of his head; he has a conſumptive cough; had on and took him, a thick cloth coattee, cloth coloured, with a ſtriped lincey lining, nankeen jacket, a wool hat, one pair of linen trowſers ſtriped blue, red and white, new tow ditto, two brown ſheeting ſhirts, one white linen ditto, two pair of blue gray ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair of calf-ſkin pumps, one pair of old neats leather ſhoes, white carved buckles, and a remarkable blue and white handkerchief, ſtamped with men, hounds, veſſels, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid lads and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either of them, paid by

JOHN WILKINS, Jun.
ISAAC WARD.

N. B. They went from Philadelphia to Bordentown this day in the ſtage-boat, and there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that they will go in the ſtage waggon to Amboy, and that they will keep together. †

TO BE LET,

A LARGE three ſtory brick Houſe, Wash-houſe, Pump, Garden and Orchard, ſituated near the Bath, in the Northern Liberties. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

‡ MARY NILSON.

VIEW *of the* MEASURES *now purſuing by the* PRINCIPAL STATES *of* EUROPE.

To the Printer of the Whitehall Evening Poſt.

SIR,

IN the early ages of the world mankind enjoyed an uninterrupted liberty and a perfect independance. Each family was as a little ſtate, of which the father was the chief, and which acknowledged no other ſuperior. They lived without ambition, for every one was contented with his inheritance; and they had no other riches than their flocks and herds, which ſupplied them with food and raiment.

It is not by choice that men have conſented to acknowledge the ſuperiority, or pay their adoration to the idol of *Title*: Force has obliged them to bear the yoke which a Cæſar or Alexander has introduced by violence. Indeed, they were not the firſt who turned their arms (originally contrived to defend men againſt the ſavage inhabitants of the foreſts) againſt men themſelves, to reduce them to ſlavery. Though it muſt be confeſſed, that the individuals of every trading ſtate muſt be reſtrained by ſome form of government, yet it muſt be allowed that neceſſity and the importation of foreign vices, not Nature, was its parent.

Let us, however, quit the regions of antiquity, and ſee what the preſent age will produce us.—Melancholy indeed is the proſpect! We are ſaid to grow wiſer; but I fear we are not more happy than were our anceſtors. Riches have corrupted us, and Luxury will complete our ruin. We are ſaid to be more poliſhed and refined; but I fear only in the arts of cunning and ambition, in the thirſt of power, and the love of univerſal dominion. If we take a ſlight view of the meaſures now purſuing by the principal ſtates of Europe at this period, we ſhall perhaps ſee this very clearly.

The Turks and Ruſſians, after having ſacrificed near 60,000 of their ſubjects in each campaign, have dropped the bloody conteſt; but let us not imagine through motives of royal humanity, ſince the generality of Sovereigns pay no greater regard to the lives of their ſubjects, than they do to the horſes which drag their military baggage from poſt to poſt. Man, ſay they, lives but to die on the *Bed of Glory*.

Long has the Pruſſian Eagle caſt a jealous eye on the power of the Ruſſians, the recent ſmart of whoſe rod he has not yet forgotten. He beheld, with a ſecret pleaſure, that Empire exhauſting its military ſtrength in a conteſt, in which he artfully evaded engaging as a party. He conſidered it as much more to his intereſt to make himſelf maſter of the moſt fruitful parts of Poland, than to engage in an uncertain war, from which no profit could be reaped.

The Grand Turk, who at his acceſſion to the Imperial dignity made ſuch a parade of his military preparations in the end ſacrificed thouſands of his ſubjects at the ſhrine of Diſgrace. The Ottoman forces will probably never make any great figure in the field againſt the Ruſſians, unleſs the manners of thoſe two Empires ſhould materially change. At preſent, the Turks are luxurious and enervated, and eaſily diſcouraged by misfortunes. The Ruſſians are born and bred in a climate, which by its ſeverity makes the fatigues of a campaign, under a milder meridian, in ſome meaſure an agreeable change. Inured to hardſhips, accuſtomed to a ſcanty fare, and utter ſtrangers to modern refinements, they know nothing but what they are taught by their commanders, which conſiſts only in obedience to military diſcipline, and, on every occaſion, to purchaſe glory at the hazard of their lives. Hence it is that no dangers deter them, no misfortunes diſmay them, and that their only purſuit is death or victory.

What is the Emperor of Germany doing?—He is at peace with all the world; and yet this young ſprig of the Houſe of Auſtria maintains ſeveral vaſt armies, who are conſtantly marching on the borders of his dominions, as if ready for action. His Imperial Majeſty himſelf is either conſtantly at the head of one of his armies, or travelling from one to the other of them: he endures all the fatigues of a common ſoldier, and never makes any meal but at night, when he partakes of any fare, though ever ſo coarſe, and ſuch as the place he ſtops at will afford. In ſhort, he ſeems determined, like Charles of Sweden, to acquire an iron conſtitution by continual fatigue and abſtinence.—If the good of mankind in general, and the peace and welfare of his own ſubjects, were the reaſons for this uncommon application of all this ardour of military eſtabliſhment, the Emperor would be juſtly admired as another Titus. But, alas! he that maintains immenſe forces muſt pay them by the ſweat, labour, and induſtry of his impoveriſhed ſubjects. Millions of people muſt be half ſtarved to feed and cloath an army of three hundred thouſand men. O pernicious thirſt of glory, that entails miſery upon a whole nation!

Let us turn our attention to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. He is juſt come to a throne, which has long been ſurrounded by the party cabals and intrigues of intereſted men and females, who ſtrain every political nerve to obtain the confidence of their Prince, and then lead him as they pleaſe. If report does not do injury to Louis, he loves his pleaſures more than the fatigues of Government, and wants ſpirit to oppoſe thoſe harpies of the ſtate, the Farmers-General, whom he ſuffers, by their infamous monopolies, to ſtarve his ſubjects; and, ſo far from liſtening to the juſt complaints of his unhappy and diſtreſſed ſubjects, he ſends his military among them, either to cut their throats, or end their miſeries on a gibbet. As to the power of France, and her ability to engage in a war, if we give credit to our own *Miniſter*'s Speech in the Houſe, on opening the Budget, we cannot but be greatly alarmed. He laſt year told us that France was *poor*, *weak*, *ruined*, and in a ſtate of *Bankruptcy*; but now he aſſures us ſhe is *rich*, *powerful*, and *opulent*, and we have not a moment's ſecurity of peace. Indeed, it is very likely that as ſoon as the French Adminiſtration ſhall be perfectly formed, we ſhall find ourſelves engaged in a dangerous war with the two branches of the Houſe of Bourbon.

The Spaniards have conſiderably improved their revenues and increaſed their forces: and when we conſider the encouragement given to their people to employ themſelves in manufactures and huſbandry, and to ſhake off that heavy and idle diſpoſition which rendered them ſo contemptible in the eyes of other nations, there is great reaſon to apprehend that, in a few years, they will probably make a more diſtinguiſhed figure in Europe than they ever did under their native Princes. Their inſolence to the Britiſh flag, their illegal ſeizures of our merchantmen, their haughty behaviour to the Britiſh court, and, above all, the immenſe preparations they are making in all their ports, leave us no room to doubt but that a ſtorm is brooding, which will perhaps burſt over Gibraltar, and extend its influence even to Jamaica. Should that happen, it is eaſy to foreſee that Portugal will then ſuffer for her ingratitude to England, and fall a victim to Spain.

When we turn our attention from foreign climes to our own, the proſpect is terrifying. We look forward to turbulent and tempeſtuous times—to violent ſtruggles between the Coloniſts and their Mother Country—to conteſts, not for things of ſmall importance, but for nothing leſs than *Power* and *Dominion* on the one ſide, *Life* and *Liberty* on the other. Tyranny and Oppreſſion have opened the ſcene, and blood and ſlaughter will cloſe it.

——————*Bella, horrida bella,*
Et Tibrim multo ſpumantem ſanguine cerno!

Our trade with Portugal is dwindled into nothing, comparatively ſpeaking, and our *prudent* Governors have forbidden the currency of Port money in this kingdom, becauſe they knew little was brought into it: In like manner they have paſſed an act to prevent the Americans from trading with us, after they themſelves have declared off all commercial connections.

Let us for a moment reflect on the alarming ſituation of that capital branch of our commerce, our *woollen manufactures*. The King of Sweden, with a view to encourage the manufactures of his own country, has laid heavy duties on the importation of *woollen cloths*, watches, and many other articles which they uſed to receive from us; the profits from which duties are appropriated in giving premiums to the manufacturers of the ſame articles in Sweden. The King of Denmark has followed his example, and has long ſince forbidden the importation of *foreign cloths* into any part of his dominions, the manufactures of that kingdom being now ſufficient to ſupply them. Not only Foreign Powers have reſolved to diſcourage the wearing of Engliſh cloths, but even the *Scotch* themſelves, who are ſo cloſely united with England as to make their intereſt reciprocal, have formed an *aſſociation* to wear none of theſe cloths which ſhall be manufactured on the ſouth ſide of the Tweed. Have not the Americans been called *Rebels* for a ſimilar *aſſociation*?

I doubt not, Sir, ſhould this letter fall into the hands of either Placemen or Penſioners, they will conſider the writer of it as an incendiary who delights in ſowing the ſeeds of anarchy and confuſion. Intereſt is the ruling paſſion of mankind, and few have reſolution enough to ſoar above its influence. It is frequently difficult to convince a man of an error in which his judgment is concerned; but it is impoſſible, if judgment and intereſt are connected. We might as ſoon attempt to deprive the Leopard of its ſpots, the Hyæna of its ferocity, or the Crocodile of its Hypocriſy, as to convince a rank Courtier that non-reſiſtance and paſſive-obedience is a maxim diametrically oppoſite to the dictates of Reaſon and the laws of Nature. The principles we imbibe in our youth are not eaſily eradicated even by age and long experience: The man who from his infancy has been taught to be the friend of the *ruling* Miniſter, will hardly ever deſert him in old age: He will conſider him as the fountain from whence he ſips the waters of his exiſtence; and however abſurd ſuch a Miniſter's conduct may be, he will think it his duty to ſupport him in every meaſure. For my own part, when I reflect on our preſent unhappy diviſions with our Colonies, the violent ſymptoms of a general European and American war, the wretched Miniſtry that are to ſtruggle with that danger, the miſerable ſtate of our finances, and the manifeſt decay of our commerce, I cannot help concluding with an excellent writer—*Signs following Signs lead on the mighty Year.*

SENEX.

From a LONDON PAPER, *of July* 11.

TO THE PEOPLE.

AWAKE, my countrymen! appeal to your own underſtandings, and value as you ought your excellent form of government. What man amongſt us, when his private rights are invaded, does not immediately ſeek redreſs for the injury he has ſuſtained? What wretch is there then, ſo ſhamefully degenerated, as to be an unconcerned ſpectator of his country's ruin. As government was inſtituted for our good, we are to know, whether our governors have our intereſt at heart. Actions muſt ſpeak for themſelves, we are not to be deluded by empty profeſſions. It is our duty to prolong the life of liberty, and not to let the ſhackles of ſlavery be impoſed upon this, or any future generation. While our country remains, all good men, I am ſure, will unite in this purpoſe, to deem nothing too hard to be endured or done for its intereſt, provided it be conſiſtent with the laws of that more ancient and ſacred aſſociation of mankind, of which God is the Parent and Governor. Let us look back to the beginning of the preſent reign, and ſee in what manner our moſt ſacred rights and liberties have been infringed, and daringly violated. We patiently, to our great ſhame, endure innumerable oppreſſions, when our noble anceſtors, at the expence of their lives, would have had ample redreſs for a ſingle grievance.

The firſt ſtride of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power, was in arreſting Engliſh ſubjects, and even a Member of the Britiſh legiſlature, by virtue of a general warrant, iſſued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the law of the land.

We have ſeen their houſes riſled and plundered, their papers ſeized, and uſed as evidence upon trial.

Their bodies committed to cloſe impriſonment.

The Habeas Corpus eluded.

Trial by jury diſcountenanced, and the firſt law officer of the crown, publickly inſinuating that Juries are not to be truſted.

Printers puniſhed by the Miniſtry in the ſupreme Court, without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all.

The remedy of the law for falſe impriſonment barred and defeated.

The plaintiff and his Attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, puniſhed by expences and impriſonment, and made by forced engagements to deſiſt from their legal claim.

A writing determined to be a libel by a court, where it was not cognizable in the firſt inſtance, contrary to law, becauſe all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior Courts and Juries influenced by ſuch predetermination.

A perſon condemned in the ſaid court, as the author of the ſuppoſed libel, unheard, without defence or trial.

Unjuſt treatment of petitions, in ſelecting parts to criminate the petitioner, and rufuſing to hear thoſe which might procure him redreſs.

Perpetual impriſonment of an Engliſhman, without trial, conviction, or ſentence, by the ſame mode of attachment, wherein the ſame perſon is at once party, accuſer, judge, and jury.

Inſtead of the ancient legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unneceſſarily and unlawfully patroling the ſtreets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants.

The lives of many of our fellow ſubjects deſtroyed by military execution.

Such military execution ſolemnly adjudged to be legal.

Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded.

A large ſtanding army kept in times of profound peace, contrary to an expreſs article of the bill of rights.

The civil magiſtracy rendered contemptible, by the appointment of improper perſons.

Civil Magiſtrates tampered with by Adminiſtration, and neglecting and refuſing to do their duty.

Mobs and rioters hired and raiſed by the Miniſtry, to juſtify and recommend their illegal proceedings.

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpuniſhed violence and murder.

The verdicts of juries and opinion of judges overruled, and determinations of law ſet aſide by new, unprecedented and dangerous means, thereby leaving the guilty without reſtrain, and the innocent without redreſs, and the lives of fellow ſubjects, at the mercy of every ruffian protected by adminiſtration.

Obſolete and vexatious claims of the crown ſet on foot, for partial and election purpoſes.

Partial attacks on the liberty of the preſs, pernicious libels againſt the conſtitution allowed, to paſs unnoticed, when the ſlighteſt libel againſt a Miniſter, is puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour.

Wicked attempts to encreaſe and eſtabliſh an enormous ſtanding army, by endeavouring to veſt in the crown an unlimited power over the militia.

Reſolutions of one branch of the legiſlature ſet up as the law of the land.

Public money ſhamefully ſquandered and unaccounted for, and all enquiry into the civil liſt prevented.

Enquiry into a paymaſter's public accounts ſtopped, though the ſums unaccounted for, amount to above forty millions ſterling.

Public loans perverted to private miniſteral purpoſes.

Proſtitution of public honours and rewards to men, who can neither plead public virtue nor ſervices.

Irreligion and immorality encouraged by adminiſtration, both by example and precept.

Right of taxation aſſumed without any repreſentation, in direct violation of the law of the land.

Our fellow ſubjects in America plundered and butchered by an army, their complaints unheard, and their oppreſſion hourly encreaſing.

Laſtly, our right of petition denied, contrary to an expreſs article of Magna Charta.

Theſe, with many other infringements of our rights, demand our earlieſt exertions in the true cauſe of liberty and our country. Our children are dear to us, ſo are our wives, our parents, our kinſmen, our friends and acquaintance. But our country contains within it all thoſe objects of endearment; and therefore it is the duty of every good man to be ready to lay down his life for it, if he can thus do it ſervice. Rouſe up, for ſhame! and revenge your wrongs. A voice from our fellow-ſubjects on the continent, animated with a true love of liberty, calls aloud to action; great Sidney's ſhade complains that we are ſlow, and Allen's ghoſt ſtalks unrevenged amongſt us.

BRUTUS.

By the July Packet, and the ſhip DUCHESS OF GORDON, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *we have the following advices.*

BASSORA, February 3.

WE learn, that Sadik Khan is on his march with 20,000 men to attack this city, which for eight days paſt has been in ſo great a conſternation, that the Engliſh, being ſure of ill treatment from the Perſians, begin to embark their effects. Mr. Beaumont, their agent, is ſtill a priſoner at Schirez. The Muſſelim is repairing the fortifications, which are in the moſt wretched condition, the walls being moſtly built with earth. As to the French, as they are openly protected by the Regent of Perſia they have nothing to fear.

From the Morea, April 21. Agi Oſman Pacha, grandſon of Topal Oſman Pacha, was ſtrangled the 9th of this month, at the time he was making his entry at Negropont, of which he was appointed Governor: To prevent any diſturbance, the Janiſſary Aga of the place, who was charged with that commiſſion by the Grand Signior, had the precaution to ſhut the gates of the fortreſs whilſt he was on the bridge, and to tell the troops who preceded him and thoſe that followed, that the bridge was broke. At the ſame time notice was given to the Pacha, who had then only ten or twelve people with him, that he muſt go into the little caſtle next the bridge, to ſettle his accounts with the Sultan. As ſoon as he got off his horſe they gave him the Grand Signior's order, which condemned him to death, for having refuſed to go and fetch the ſlaves from Bender, and for having extorted 700 purſes from the Turks and Greeks of Romelia. He deſired to ſee his Son and his Selictar (one of his principal officers) which was refuſed him; he offered 50,000 ſequins for 15 days reſpite, which was refuſed; he then made his prayer, and put the rope about his own neck. His head was immediately ſent to Conſtantinople. This Governor had 40 mules laden with ſilver in his train.

Poland, June 11. The Permanent Councils continue to aſſemble twice a week: The King attends there regularly, and they are buſied about the adminiſtration of Interior Police, particularly the fixing of impoſts. A general duty is eſtabliſhed: the taxes new raiſed are double what they were formerly, and the privileges of the nobility do not extend to an exemption from them. The hearth money tax, as well as that on liquids, is renewed, and it is thought the contributions of the clergy will be immediately collected; in the mean time we learn by letters from Padolia, and the Ukraine, that the inhabitants of thoſe parts refuſe to pay the impoſts. They found their reſiſtance upon having no right to acknowledge the ſupremacy of an aſſembly to which they do not ſend delegates.

Verſailles, June 29. Sidi Abderaman Bediri Aga, Envoy from Tripoli to this court, having preſented the King on the part of his Prince, with ſeveral horſes, camels, lyons, tygers, and barbary ſheep which he greatly eſteems, took leave of his Majeſty the 26th of this month.

LONDON

July 6. We are aſſured from good authority that there have been uncommon heats in the Cabinet for ſome days paſt, and that the favourite language and ſyſtem which ſeems to ſtand faireſt for execution, is to direct our whole force againſt the New-England provinces, and to negociate and concede in ſeveral particulars to the others.

The ſame correſpondent aſſures us, that a very powerful party in the Cabinet are firm and ſteady in their reſolution to enter into no treaty or terms whatever with the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, but bring them by force of arms to a clear, unequivocal, unconditional ſubmiſſion. In ſhort, to hold them out as objects of terror and example to the reſt of their brethren in the other provinces.

July 8. We have reaſon to fear that the Congreſs now ſiting at Philadelphia will publiſh a manifeſto, in which they will proclaim to all the world the reaſons of their ſeparation from Great-Britain, and an invitation to all Europe to trade with them, and to aſſiſt them in their determined reſolutions never more to ſubmit to the Parliament of England.

By letters from Philadelphia by the way of New-York, we are aſſured that the Continental Congreſs have come to ſeveral reſolutions of a moſt extraordinary and alarming nature, but that none of the contents have literally tranſpired further than in general terms, that they are reſolved to reſume the government, and throw off all obedience and dependance whatever on Great-Britain.

July 10. Proviſions of all kinds are very cheap and plentiful all over America, except in Boſton, where none but ſalt proviſions are to be procured at any price.

The Golden Rule, Crag, and the Minerva, Walker, both from Virginia, for Whitehaven, are put into Cork, where they ſent their letters to England. It is ſaid they have had very ſhort paſſages, but don't hear of any freſh accounts from that quarter.

Capt. Wauchoe, of the King George Packet, who arrived laſt Friday from Liſbon in ten days, brings an account that ſeveral ſhips from Philadelphia, laden with wheat, and other very valuable ſhips from the Brazils, were arrived at Liſbon, and a great many more daily expected.

July 11. Laſt week were imported from America eight thouſand quarters of wheat and ten thouſand barrels of flour, being ſome of the laſt ſhips that are to be expected from thoſe parts this year, as the ports were to be ſhut ſoon after they ſailed, by order of the General Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated June 9, to a Gentleman in Saliſbury.

"All our wines are advancing ſurpriſingly, on account of the vaſt quantities bought up by the King's agents, for the uſe of the garriſons in Barbary, and for the uſe of the navy and army going on the grand expedition deſtined againſt Algiers. They are to ſail from Carthagena the 13th inſt. The whole armada conſiſts of 50 King's veſſels, large and ſmall, 500 tranſports, and upwards of 20,000 horſe and foot, commanded by General O'Reilly, who is to lay ſiege to the ſaid city by land, whilſt the fleet is to attack it by ſea."

Advice is received from Peterſburgh, that a conſpiracy was lately diſcovered againſt the Empreſs, but it was cruſhed without noiſe, and ſeveral perſons were immediately ſent into exile in Siberia.

July 12 Letters by the Charming Peggy mention, that the Congreſs had voted 36,000 men as a ſtanding army, beſides the militia, and one million of Pennſylvania currency to pay them with; that three of the Delegates be a Committee to act; that they are reſolved to ſend manifeſtoes to all the Powers in Europe, to let them know their reaſons for breaking with their Mother Country; that they are determined not to ſubmit till they are re-inſtated in all the privileges they enjoyed before the late acts, &c. and that all the ports be ſtopt up on the 20th of July.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, July 10.

"The Renown and Phœnix, each of 40 guns, are commiſſioned at this port, and the Rainbow at Sheerneſs; they are ordered to America to relieve the Boyne, Somerſet, and Aſia of 64 guns each, theſe being found to be too large for that country, and that 40 gun ſhips will anſwer the purpoſe better."

It is at length diſcovered, that the King of Pruſſia is actually going to invade Hanover to procure an indemnification for his claim upon Great-Britain.

A ſquadron of five ſhips of war are ordered to be fitted out forthwith, which, when ready for ſea, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will take the command, and proceed immediately for the Mediterranean.

We are informed that a reſolution is taken not to accept from the Americans any revenue under 350,000l. per annum, which is the expence government has been put to in defence of the colonies ever ſince the laſt treaty of peace.

July 13. On Tueſday four tenders were put into commiſſion, which are ordered up to the Tower; and two houſes of rendezvous are opened in St. Catherine's.

The above tenders are to receive ſailors on board, to man ſome men of war which are ordered for Gibraltar.

Letters from South-Carolina mention, that the crops of rice had been uncommonly plentiful the laſt ſeaſon, which had reduced the prices in the markets conſiderably.

Among the many other blunders of the preſent Miniſtry, the plan adopted for their proceedings towards America is not the leaſt abſurd and ridiculous: The Americans, cry our Miniſters, are rebels, they will not pay taxes aſſeſſed by the authority of Parliament: Compel them by force, ſays Bute behind the curtain; the Miniſters ſend troops ſufficient only to encourage the Malcontents; they can anſwer the purpoſe of diſtreſſing, but not reducing the diſaffected; they may protract the miſeries of America, but not finiſh the civil war; they may make the Americans beggars, not quiet ſubjects. The Deputy Miniſter has generally been eſteemed a tolerable financier, but reducing the people to beggary is a new mode of enabling them to pay their taxes with readineſs.

This morning the ſhipwrights, who are come up from the dock-yards to preſent a Petition to his Majeſty, attended the Admiralty Board, and delivered a copy thereof to their Lordſhips.

Whatever may be the deſigns of Government with reſpect to America, it is plain the Provincials are reſolved not to lay down their arms till terms of conciliation are ſecured to them on a firm baſis.

They write from Bridport, in Dorſetſhire, that a great quantity of ſalt proviſions had lately been cured there, and ſhipped on board four veſſels for New-York.

July 17. Saturday the Lords Sandwich, North, and Barrington, attended his Majeſty at Kew for ſeveral hours.

Yeſterday ſeveral of the Privy Council were at Kew with his Majeſty, ſaid to be on the affairs of America.

Saturday and yeſterday meſſengers were diſpatched from the Admiralty to all the dock-yards in the kingdom, with inſtructions for the Commiſſioners, &c. reſpecting the ſhipwrights, &c.

No leſs than ſeven expreſſes have arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office within this week with diſpatches from America, being landed at Dover, Portſmouth, Falmouth, Briſtol, and Plymouth.

Orders are ſent to America to put an entire end to the communication, by ſea, between colony and colony. Ships of war are ordered up into every large river, with directions to deſtroy the towns on their banks, ſhould their inhabitants ſhew any diſpoſition to take arms.

They write from Gibraltar, that an obſtinate and bloody engagement has happened in the Mediterranean, between a Spaniſh man of war, and ſix Algerine zebeques, wherein the Algerines loſt 500 men, and the Spaniards had 30 killed and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who, after many attempts, boarded the Spaniſh ſhip, were cut to pieces. The action laſted four hours.

By the Nancy, Coffin, we are informed, that the Provincials had taken poſſeſſion of all the forts upon the Lakes, and were marching to Montreal and Quebec.

His Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London. [*See the Poſtſcript.*]

"I am always ready to liſten to the dutiful petitions of my ſubjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable requeſts, but while the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom is openly reſiſted by a part of my American ſubjects, I owe it to the reſt of my people, of whoſe zeal and fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe meaſures by which alone their rights and intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained."

July 18. On Sunday three expreſſes were received by Lord Dartmouth at Blackheath from Gen. Gage, which were immediately ſent to his Majeſty at Kew, viz. one at nine o'clock in the morning, another at two, and the other at eight in the evening, all which were diſpatched to his Majeſty by a meſſenger in waiting as they arrived.

A council is ſummoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the Levee is over, when the accounts which arrived from General Gage on Sunday laſt will be laid before the cabinet.

Yeſterday afternoon ſummonſes were ſent to Lord North, and all the Secretaries of State, to attend his Majeſty at Kew this day at eleven o'clock.

The board of admiralty, which was to have been held this day at the Admiralty, is poſtponed on account of ſeveral of the Lords of that Hon. board not being in town.

By the Thomas, Capt. Johnſon, which is arrived at Briſtol, from Plymouth, in New-England, we have an account that Lord Dunmore and his family were obliged to embark before they had been landed four hours, and are coming home in another ſhip, which was to ſail in a few days for London, with diſpatches. By this ſhip a great number of letters are come to hand, but nothing freſh; and not a news-paper has been ſuffered to be ſeen, ſo that we could not learn any further particulars.

Letters brought by the Betſey, Capt. Roſs, which is arrived at Plymouth in 26 days from Virginia, ſay, that the Americans have gained a very great advantage by taking of Ticonderoga; they found a hundred and fourteen fine braſs cannon, which they have conveyed within thirty or forty miles of the Camp near Boſton, and have engaged the ſailors that were employed in the fiſheries, to work the artillery, and allow them half a crown per day: They have ſome thouſands already employed in the above purpoſe.

Thurſday night a veſſel arrived off Plymouth, when a perſon, who by appearance was a military gentleman, was immediately put on ſhore, and ſet off poſt haſte for London; the veſſel ſtood out again for ſea, not ſuffering any boat to board her, nor any of the crew to go on ſhore.—The above gentleman, we are informed, is an officer of diſtinction in General Gage's army, charged with ſome intereſting diſpatches from Boſton, with which he arrived in town on Saturday evening and immediately waited on Lord North.

Yeſterday the prices of grain at the Corn Exchange were: Wheat, 40s. to 52s. Barley, 22s. to 27s. Rye, 26s. to 28s. Oats, 13s. to 19s. Pale Malt, 28s. to 35s. Brown Malt, 28s. to 33s. Peaſe, 36s. to 38s. Hog Peaſe, 26s. to 28s. Beans, 27s. to 29s. Tick, 23s. to 25s. 6d. Tares, 24s. to 32s. per quarter. Fineſt flour, 43s. ſecond ſort, 40s. third ſort, 37s. per ſack.

The ſhipwrights at Portſmouth, Chatham, and Woolwich, have agreed to meet at Chatham, and proceed in a body to Deptford yard, in order to prevent the ſhipwrights at that place from doing any buſineſs.

The above perſons have likewiſe reſolved not to return to work, unleſs the men who are now at work (there being a few employed in the ſeparate yards) are diſcharged, and their wages advanced, to 2s. 6d. per day.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Kent, and another from Bedfordſhire, ſay that the late rains have made ſuch an alteration in the face of the country, that there is the higheſt proſpect of plentiful crops, where there appeared to be an abſolute dearth but a month ago. The wheat and barley were never finer.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE *of July* 13.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

IF Obſtinacy had not fixed her ſtandard at St. James's, a ſtruggle of ten years with Mr. Wilkes would have taught the King's friends to think twice before they give any advice to their maſter. Though they have laid aſide all regard for the opinion mankind at home and abroad form of their hearts or underſtanding, they might have conſidered that by affronting the Livery of London they would not keep his Majeſty in ignorance of what the city thought of the American civil war. They might have known, from the firmneſs and perſeverance of Mr. Wilkes, they would not keep the City Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition from the eyes of the King by the ridiculous quibble of corporation capacity. If ſome ignorance is not proof againſt experience, they might have ſatisfied themſelves, if the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, could not find its way to St. James's in one ſhape, Mr. Wilkes would convey it in another. If tweedle-dum is more agreeable than tweedle-dee, if the ſentiments of the city would be better received on Royal Paper than on Fool's-cap, Mr. Wilkes would not contend. The ſentiments of the city muſt be known to the King, the nation, and the world; and when the nation and the world ſee the conduct of the Miniſter in the ſame light as the Citizens of London, and concur with them in an abhorrence and deteſtation of the bloody deeds carrying on in America, they will be at a loſs to determine whether the wickedneſs of the heart which gave riſe to the Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance, or the weakneſs of the head which oppoſed the mode of conveying it, is the greater. Whatever Court Logic may determine about Corporate Capacity, every ſenſible as well as every honeſt man will allow his Majeſty can judge better of the true ſenſe of the citizens of London, when taken from the Livery, than the Common Council. The Lord Mayor, and Aldermen, aſſiſted by the opinions of the Livery at large, are better able to give the ſenſe of the body, than when they conſult with the Common Council. Whatever the Miniſtry may think, every man without the circle will believe his Majeſty would rather be ſtiled a Patriot King by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, than the trifling number of the Common Council. He would think, I believe, his Crown precarious, if the length of his reign depended only on the voice of the few. Huzzas ſurrounded the State Coach when the Quebec and Boſton Port Bills received the Royal aſſent. Had the King heard the groans of all but the hirelings on thoſe occaſions, whatever might be the wiſhes of the Miniſter, our moſt gracious Sovereign had withheld the Royal Aſſent.

But had the Miniſter taught the King to place his confidence in the few, and that the multitude in England cannot think, as we are told thoſe in America cannot fight, he was wrong in oppoſing the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens in Common-Hall, as they have now convinced the world whatever difference there may be between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee in the Weſt, the citizens of London have the ſame ſentiments whether in Common-Hall, or Common-Council aſſembled.

A. B.

CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 7.

The people of New-Hampſhire are building a ſtrong fort on Pierce's Iſland, in Piſcataqua River, in order to prevent their capital, the town of Portſmouth, from being attacked by the piratical ſhips of war, which now infeſt this coaſt.

It is ſaid the enemy, ſince we began our works on Plowed Hill, have thrown from their ſeveral batteries above 300 ſhells, not one of which has occaſioned the leaſt hurt to a ſingle man in our army.

A party of the enemy, who came out laſt Saturday, with a deſign to throw up a battery or intrenchment near where Mr. Brown's houſe lately ſtood, on Boſton Neck, were drove back with the loſs, we hear, of ſeveral killed. We alſo, it is ſaid, had two men killed at the ſame time.

Two deſerters from the enemy came to Roxbury camp laſt week. It is ſaid a number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented.

WORCESTER, *Sept.* 6.

Notwithſtanding the heavy fire of the enemy from Boſton Neck, Bunker's Hill, and their floating batteries upon our army at Plough and Proſpect Hills, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, &c. for the week paſt, they have killed only ſix men, four at Plough Hill and two at Roxbury.

The following may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the humanity of the miniſterial tools in Boſton. A ſoldier's wife was ſick in a houſe upon Noble's wharf, and hired another ſoldier's wife to tend her, to whom ſhe gave two dollars, upon receiving which ſhe left the ſick woman to tend herſelf, the neighbours knowing the woman lived there, and obſerving for ſome days that no perſon went in or out of the houſe, they went in, when to their great amazement they found the woman dead, and by the putrefaction of her body muſt have been dead ſome days, a little tender infant with all the horrors of death in its face was ſucking the dead mother's breaſt, the rats had eat into the bowels of the dead corpſe;—they applied to the ſelectmen, but as the affair was not in their department, they ſent them to Gage, who at firſt refuſed having any thing to do with it, but after ſome time ſent a number of ſoldiers, who dug a hole by the front door of a houſe and flung in the body, hardly covering it with earth, which made ſuch a ſtench as cauſed another application from the neighbours, when a coffin was made and the dead body taken up and buried.

We hear that a regiment is forming in Boſton, from the ragamuffin Tories there, and that *four-eyed* Morgan, the fiddler, is their Adjutant; this intelligence we had from a Gentleman who ſee them march into the field to be reviewed.

Extract of a letter from Middleton, (Connecticut) Auguſt 23.

"By expreſs laſt night to Hartford from Crown-Point, we hear that all the Indians have left Johnſton, except thirty, and that it is expected our men are paſſed St. John's by this time, where all the Regulars are poſted, that they intended to be with them before they could get their veſſels ready. I am in expectation that we ſhall have Governor Carlton at Hartford ſoon."

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 14.

Extract of a letter dated Auguſt 31*ſt*, 1775, *from a Gentleman at Ticonderoga, to his friend in New-York, (a Student of the Law.)*

"Col. Waterbury and Ritzema, under the command of General Montgomery, embarked on Monday night, with 1200 men for Iſle Aux Noix, near St. John's, to ſtop our enemies ſtrong veſſels, by pickets and booms, till the army and artillery are ready. Your countrymen, with united voices, cry aloud for your utmoſt exertion in this time of need, *Inter arma ſilent leges*—Pray to arms, to arms, my friend!—Give your country teſtimony of your attachment to the cauſe in which we are engaged; ſupineneſs and lukewarmneſs, breathe deſtruction to a free people.—Our all is at ſtake, I had rather never again return from the field, than live and die a ſlave.

"I am on the eve of embarkation with the remainder of the army, and nine or ten pieces of artillery; four twelve pounders are gone; you will ſoon hear of very bloody ſcenes—Hoſtilities are already commenced in this quarter——Gage has got 2950 barrels of flour from Philadelphia."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army at Ticonderoga, to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt, 1775.

"I have now the pleaſure to inform you, that we arrived here on the 19th ult. in good ſpirits, though we have had a very fatiguing march, being obliged to go round by Skeneſborough, as there were not boats on Lake George to bring us over. Out of the four companies, we had twelve deſerted from us on the road, and the moſt of thoſe were old deſerters from the regulars. We held a court-martial at every other ſtage, and gave ſeveral of the unruly ones, Moſes's law, i. e. thirty-nine, and they now begin to behave very well, being kept under as ſtrict diſcipline as any of the regulars. There is the greateſt plenty of freſh and ſalt proviſions here, the men have as much as they can uſe; a jill of rum and as much ſpruce beer as they can drink every day, ſo that they have no occaſion to drink the Lake water, it being reckoned very unhealthy——The number of troops here at preſent is 1700 men, and 700 at Crown Point, about fourteen miles from here. We expect this day four companies of the ſecond battalion of New-York forces, the boats being already ſent for them. We are ordered to be in readineſs in eight days, to ſail for St. John's, where we ſhall have a ſmart bruſh with the regulars; the battoes are now making with the greateſt expedition, and I am afraid the reſt of our regiment will not be here in time. The General talks a good deal of their being ſo dilatory in coming up, and ſeems to regret very much the being obliged to go without them. There has been a French Gentleman here lately from Canada, who has put our men in great ſpirits, by aſſuring us that the greateſt part of the Canadians would join us upon our arrival, but that they dare not make themſelves known to be our friends, till we are landed amongſt them. The ſame gentleman, who is a perſon of great property there, declared that upon our arrival there, he would kill five fat oxen to make a treat for the officers. As for my own part there is nothing gives me the leaſt uneaſineſs.

P. S. Since writing the above, a ſpy of ours arrived from St. John's, who ſays, that there were two veſſels ready to be launched at that poſt, each mounting 16 guns, in order to take poſſeſſion of the Lake, which would render it impoſſible for us, for ſome time, to get paſt, therefore we have received immediate order to embark for that place, and are to ſail to-morrow morning the 28th.

Col. Waterbury's regiment of one thouſand men Captain Mott's company of one hundred men, and our own four companies, with ſeven hundred that are now at Crown-Point, and five hundred of the Mountain boys are to join us. Our ſpy informs us that there were only five hundred and ſeventy regulars at St. John's, and fifty Indians; ſo that I am in hopes we ſhall meet with very little reſiſtance, if we do, we are pretty well prepared for them. We leave five companies of the ſecond battalion of New-York forces here, and about three companies of the New-England troops. This is all the intelligence I can give you at preſent."

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 16.

By Capt. Henderſon, of the ſhip Two Brothers, who arrived in this port on Wedneſday laſt from Carthegena and Malaga, which laſt place he left the 3d of Auguſt, we are informed that the grand Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 8 ſail of line of battle ſhips, 10 frigates, 3 bombs, 12 chebecks, 9 row gallies, and 500 ſail of tranſports, with 25,000 troops on board, had ſailed from Carthagena the 23d of June for the coaſt of Barbary, where they had landed (about fifteen miles to the eaſtward of Algiers) 8000 men, who were oppoſed on the beach by about 1500 men under cover of a ſlight breaſt-work, from which the Moors fired ſome cannon and muſquetry, during the march of the Spaniſh troops, which did not prevent their taking poſſeſſion of the breaſt-work; immediately upon which, the Moors retreated a ſmall diſtance into the mountains, the Spaniards followed, and were ſurpriſed by a great number, ſuppoſed to be 20,000 Moors, who had regularly intrenched themſelves in expectation of the Spaniards following the retreating party, from whence they attacked the Spaniards with ſuch impetuoſity, that before General O'Reily, who had landed with 8000 men, could come to their aſſiſtance, they were totally routed, with the loſs of 5000 men killed and wounded, with the General who commanded.—General O'Reily covered the retreat of ſuch as could get off, and with the whole troops immediately embarked on board the tranſports and returned to Alicant.

Capt. Henderſon paſſed the Streights of Gibraltar on the 8th of Auguſt, and did not ſee any veſſel on his paſſage, until he came to our Capes.

We hear from Virginia that five ſhips in Hampton road, during the late ſtorm, were obliged to cut away their maſts, and others were drove on ſhore 40 or 50 yards above high water; that moſt of the veſſels in Norfolk harbour are aſhore, ſome bottom upwards, others on the wharves; and that the Fowey man of war, on board of which was Lord Dunmore, is alſo on ſhore. Alſo that ſeveral veſſels, are aſhore out ſide of the Capes Charles and Henry.

*** The Public are requeſted to take notice, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th day of September inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Mary & Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.
Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Cork.
Brig Nancy, G. Thayer, Grenadoes.
Ship Two Brothers, A. Henderſon, Carthagena.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Brig Nancy, J. Douglaſs, Jamaica.
Brig Black Prince, J. Campbell, Falmouth.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Negro Wenches, one 30 years old and the other 15 or 16, well uſed to all kinds of houſe work; will ſuit either town or country, and ſold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of ANTHONY DUCHE, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark. †

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1775.

REBECCA ROBINSON,

Has removed from Lætitia Court to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, about mid-way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where ſhe has for SALE,

EXCELLENT Jamaica ſpirits; French brandy; Weſt-India rum; Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriffe Wines; Holland Geneva, and cordials; double and ſingle refined loaf ſugar; lump and muſcovado ditto; nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, pepper, alſpice, ginger, fine Florence and lamp oil, coffee and chocolate, muſtard in bottles or by weight, choice pickling vinegar, and muſtard ſeed.

THOMAS WEST,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet, has on hand ſundry European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail; among which are,

INDIAN blankets; ſuperfine and common roſe blankets; 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 green rugs; blue, red and mixed duffils; ſcarlet and cloth coloured coatings; 9-4 green baize; red ditto; ſuperfine ſcarlet broadcloths; browns and drab coloured ſuper ditto; middle and low priced ditto; double milled drabs; fine foreſt cloths; 11-4 cotton counterpanes; mens, womens and childrens thread, cotton and worſted hoſe; mens ſilk, and ſilk and worſted ditto; ſingle and double ſcarlet worſted caps; green and cloth coloured ſilk velvet ditto; womens black, white and cloth coloured ſilk gloves and mitts; mens black and white ſilk gloves; leather gloves and mittens; black ſilk gauze handkerchiefs; variety of ribbons; double and ſingle worſted damaſks; camblets and camblettees; caliimancoes, ruſſels, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants and tammies, dorſettees, brilliants, crapes, bomb zeens, ſuperfine cotton velvets, printed ditto; corduroy, olive and brown velverets, 7 8 and 3-4 ſtripe tickens, plain ditto; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide and yard 3-8 cotton checks; 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; printed cottons and callicoes; green and olive ground India chintzes; long lawns; 7 8 and yard wide clear lawns and cambricks; muſlins, ſewing ſilks, tapes, bobbings, quality bindings, ivory and horn combs, green and white ivory handle knives and forks, in caſes; buck and bone handle cutteaus and piſtol cap'd ditto; Barlow penknives, razors, London pound pins, black and light coloured India taffaty, black and white ſattins, light blue Mantua, rich buff flowered ducape, 8 by 10 window glaſs, &c. &c. with ſundry other articles not here inſerted.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been some time past, voted upon the return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty thanks, and being again encouraged by my friends and acquaintance, I offer myself a candidate for that office at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time: I humbly request the favour of your votes and interest, at the ensuing Election, which marks of your esteem I shall acknowledge with gratitude, and ever remain,

Your obliged humble servant,
JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks, for the considerable number of votes you were pleased to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the last election, which particularly encourages me to offer myself a candidate for the aforesaid office: I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which if you are pleased to confer, the kindness shall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend and humble servant,
BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

HARPER AND JACKSON,

Have for sale, at their store in Water-street, a little below the Drawbridge,

A QUANTITY of West-India rum; Jamaica spirits; molasses; muscovado, loaf and lump sugars; coffee, chocolate, French and Spanish indigo, Liverpool SALT, &c. &c &c. which they will sell low for cash.—They request all those who are indebted to them to be speedy in paying off their respective accounts.

N. B. To be sold, the time of a servant lad, who has three years and nine months to serve, is smart and active, and fit for either town or country.

LOST,

At the REVIEW, on the 20th of June last, in this City,

A LARGE red leather POCKET-BOOK, with two memorandum-books or journals, one of which was just began, two letters directed to Benjamin Henshaw, some notes, orders, and other papers, which can be of no value to any but the owner: There was also in the pocket-book Six Pounds Ten Shillings, Jersey and Pennsylvania money. Whoever brings the said pocket-book, memorandum-books, and other papers, to the Printer hereof, shall be intitled to all the money so found in said pocket-book, and THIRTY SHILLINGS besides; or if they return all but the pocket-book and money, they shall be intitled to TWENTY SHILLINGS, and no questions asked.

WANTED,

To Purchase or Rent,

A SMALL Plantation, with tolerable good improvements thereon, within a few miles of Philadelphia.

N. B. A Negro Wench, and the times of an English servant Girl and several servant Boys, to be disposed of. Enquire of the Printer.

The Curious, and all Gentlemen and Ladies who wish to be very knowing in the things of the polite world, are informed that

ROBERT BELL,

Of Third-street, Philadelphia, hath now for sale, complete in Four Volumes, with neat bindings,

THE greatly admired and much desired LETTERS written by the late Right Honourable PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield, to his son, PHILIP STANHOPE, Esq; late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dresden: Together with several other Pieces on various subjects. Published by Mrs. EUGENIA STANHOPE, from the originals now in her possession.

*** Great variety of NEW and OLD BOOKS may also be had at said BELL's, next door to St. Paul's Church.

CAME to JOSHUA HOWELL's Plantation, near the Four-mile Stone, on the Wissahickon Road, a young red COW, very poor, with a white face, a large white spot on her back, and several other spots about her body. The owner is desired to call, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

STRAYED AWAY,

About the middle of May last, from the plantation of the subscriber, in Springfield, Chester County, the following CATTLE, viz.

TWO Carolina Steers, one a dark brown, the other a brindled pied, both branded on the near horn with the letter M. and on the near buttock with the letter W. Also a small brown Cow, with calf when she went away, had a bell on, and a crop in one ear. Whoever takes up the said Cattle and secures them, so that the owner may have them again, shall receive all reasonable charges, paid by

† JEHU MARIS.

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Three-mile Run, near New-Brunswick, between the 10th and 11th of August instant, a black HORSE, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, about seven years old, a blaze in his forehead, and one white hind foot, paces chiefly but can trot: Also a saddle almost new, with a spotted swanskin saddle-cloth and yellow binding. Whoever secures the horse, thief and saddle, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ JOHN BENNET.

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE
TENERIFFE WINE,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE and Co.

Who have also,

OLD Barbados Spirits, by the hogshead or quarter cask; West-India Rum; Muscovado Sugars, by the hogshead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter cask or dozen; Rhubarb, in small boxes.

A PERSON who can be recommended, and is qualified to teach English grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, would engage on moderate terms in the tuition of a few children in a Gentleman's family, in town or country. For particulars enquire of the Printer. ‡

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most sincere thanks for your past favours, and as I intend to stand a candidate for the Sheriff's office, when the present Sheriff's time shall by law expire, I do now request the favour of your votes and interest with him at the ensuing Election, which will much oblige

Your friend and humble servant,
JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me first upon return for your Coroner for these two years past, merits my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office at the ensuing election, I earnestly request a continuance of your votes and interest, the favour of which shall be ever esteemed by

Your respectful and obliged friend,
§ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this city, on the 3d of October next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

JUST ARRIVED,

On board the brigantine Friendship, John Bean, master, from Dublin,

A NUMBER of healthy indented SERVANTS, Men and Women, among whom are several valuable Tradesmen, whose times are to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, by JOHN LYNCH, at the corner of Third and Lombard-streets, or the master on board the vessel, now lying off the Drawbridge.

N. B. Said vessel will sail for Newry the beginning of September. For freight or passage apply as above.

THE GERMAN FLUTE,

TAUGHT in the most approved and expeditious manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by JAMES CICERO, lately arrived here from Jamaica, where he taught that instrument for several years. Any Gentleman inclining to learn that instrument, will be waited on by leaving a line directed for him at Mr. William Bradford's Book-store, in Market-street. ‖

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT new three-story brick HOUSE, with a good kitchen and cellars, between Market and Arch-streets, near Fifth-street. Enquire of ADAM ZANTZINGER, in Market-street.

TO BE SOLD BY
DAVID SPROAT,

CHOICE muscovado sugar; Jamaica spirit; excellent red Port and Sherry wines, in bottles; Carolina tar, and pink-root; ships cabouses; low priced broadcloths, well assorted; mens and womens shoes; channelled pumps; mens knit ribbed worsted stockings; a few fine damask tablecloths, very large; fine linens; Scotch threads and carpets; and an assortment of Glass Ware.

Just Published, and ready to be delivered,

Printed and sold by R. AITKEN, Printer and Bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street, Philadelphia; dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America; on fine paper, and a beautiful new type, enriched with twelve useful plates of the manœuvres.

Price Six Shillings and Six Pence bound. A few copies on a superfine paper, at One Dollar. (The London edition being Ten Shillings bound)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
OFFICERS detached in the FIELD:

Containing, a SCHEME for forming a CORPS of a PARTISAN.

Illustrated with twelve copper-plates of the Manœuvres necessary in carrying on the *Petite Guerre*.

By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;

To the PUBLIC.

THOUGH we have numberless treatises on military subjects, it has always been regretted that none of the authors have descended lower than to instruct Generals in the operations of armies, excepting those who confine themselves to the duties of the parade and garrison; so that inferior officers have had no source from whence they could derive instruction on the duties of their sphere in the field, even though they may have ransacked all the military writers from Vegetius to our books of discipline. The instructions on the sublime parts of war are perfect, none however but General Officers have occasion to consult them for any purpose but speculation, while the art of carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, and fortifying lesser posts in the field, which is the business of every rank, has remained unheeded, as if unworthy the notice of military writers.

Every one knows of what importance even the smallest detachments are to an army, and must be sensible that if they happen to be commanded by officers who are ignorant of their duty, they can neither expect to procure advantage to the army, or honour to themselves: but as it is only on occasion of being employed in commanding small detachments, that inferior officers can hope to signalize themselves, the knowledge of this particular branch is an object the most worthy of their study and regard.

If to the science of posts be added the manœuvres of the partisan in secret marches; occupying, defending or attacking posts; reconnoitring countries or the enemy; placing of ambuscades; pursuits or retreats, &c. the whole method of carrying on the *Petite Guerre* will be known; and this it is the intention of the following essay to explain.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the first of May last, from the subscriber, living on Bohemia Manor, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negro Man named TOM, about five feet nine or ten inches high, sometimes limpeth a little in his walk; had on an old brown short coat and waistcoat with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD FOARD, Senior.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with gratitude, I return you my sincere and unfeigned thanks, for your past generous, spirited favours: Encouraged thereby I again humbly offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, my third and last year, and sincerely solicit the continuance of your votes and interest for that purpose at the next election, which shall ever be had in the most grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your much obliged friend
And humble servant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our ministerial enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market-street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market-street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem. §

Philadelphia, August 4, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, two Irish servant men, by trade bricklayers; one named SAMUEL NEAL, a short well set fellow, has a rock in his walk, five feet five or six inches high, very dark complexion, with black hair tied; had on a mixed brown and white cloth coattee, striped silk waistcoat, buckskin breeches, blue worsted stockings, new shoes and round pinchbeck buckles, and took with him sundry other cloaths, and a mason's trowel. The other named JOHN O'NEAL, a well set fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, a fair complexion and short brown hair, has a very bad look, and when talking to any one is generally playing with his fingers about his breast; had on a light blue cloth coat and vest, dark blue plush breeches lined with red flannel, though it is probable he may wear trowsers, as he took some other cloaths with him. The evening before he went off he took up three pounds, five yards of check, and two pair of coarse white thread stockings, in the subscriber's name; he also took a gun with him. They were seen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever secures the said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

EDWARD M'KEAGGAN.

N. B. Masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad named JOHN PERRY, by trade a rope-maker, eighteen or nineteen years of age, near five feet five inches high, has a fair complexion; had on a ranger's frock, and took with him a gun. He was seen on the Old York road, fifteen miles from this city. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD TITTERMARY.

N. B. Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

WANTED TO RENT,

A LOT from four to ten acres, within two or three miles of the city. Any person having such a one to let, by leaving a line with the Printer, will be called upon.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, a white servant Man and a Negro Man, viz. The white Man is named, RICHARD DAWSON, an English convict, came in the country last winter, about fifty-five years of age, was a soldier under the king of Prussia last war, is given to liquor, upwards of six feet high, brown hair, round face, fresh coloured, has been hurt in his left thumb, which occasions it to be stiff.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar double rivetted, old castor hat, dark frock much tarred, old dark grey German serge jacket, mended with black linsey, brown role shirt, white full'd cloth breeches, coarse white yarn stockings, and old country made shoes with strings.

SOLOMON, a *Negro*, about 22 years of age, has been in the country about four years, and talks pretty good English.—Had on when he went away, an iron collar, a darby on each leg with a chain to one of them, all double rivetted, a new felt hat, old brown cloth coat, blue cloth jacket lined with red, brown role shirt, white full'd cloth breeches, old white yarn stockings, and old country made shoes.———It is supposed they will make for Boston to the soldiers, as they have often been talking about them, and it is likely they may get their irons off, get other clothes, change their names, and deny their master, as the Negro has always done; has been in Newcastle upon Delaware twelve months and upwards; he went from thence in July last, and got in goal in Somerset county, Maryland, and was brought home in November last; he has been in Philadelphia, he is of middle size, somewhat upon the yellow, has some marks upon one of his cheeks like the small pox, has lost part of the side of his right thumb, that makes the end of it look sharper than the other.

Whoever apprehends them, or either of them, and secures them in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall have *Twenty Shillings*; if above ten miles, *Forty Shillings*; if above forty miles, *Three Pounds*; if sixty miles, *Five Pounds*; if two hundred miles, *Ten Pounds*, if five hundred miles, the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS COCKEY, *sen.*
THOMAS COCKEY, *jun.*

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends and acquaintance to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time, I humbly request the favour of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which marks of your esteem I shall with gratitude acknowledge, and ever remain

Your obliged humble servant,
† ALEXANDER COLLEY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1775.

TO BE LET,

THAT valuable and commodious TAVERN called VAUXHALL, consisting of a brick house with four rooms on a floor, kitchen, stables, sheds, and garden. It is situated on the pleasant banks of Schuylkill, and occupied by Mr. Robert Mullin; and will be ready to enter upon the 20th of September instant. For particulars enquire of LEVY MARKS, Taylor, in Second-street.—The said LEVY MARKS begs all persons indebted to him on bond or book debts, to discharge the same with all convenient speed, or he will be under the necessity of pursuing such a method as will be very disagreeable to him.

Also to be let on a lease, or sold, nine hundred and twenty acres of good LAND, situate on Hoofman's Valley, on Vico Nescro Creek, in Lancaster County. The said Land is uncultivated, and one half might be made exceeding good meadow ground. Any person willing to purchase the above on bond, for ten years lease, may have it upon very moderate terms. †

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, cabinet-maker, in Pine-street, Philadelphia, an Irish servant man named JOHN M'CEAN, by trade a cabinet-maker, but most accustomed to chair-making, about 24 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, well made, short black hair, full faced, black eye-brows, with a scar on either the right or left brow, a down looking countenance, and pretends to beat the drum; had on when he went away, a long deep brown duffil surtont coat almost new, a scarlet jacket lined in the inside with white and blue check, a pair of white corduroy breeches about half worn, white thread stockings darned in the legs and knees, a pair of new shoes, and a wool hat generally slouched before. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, paid by MATTHEW HAND.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD cedar log House, with lentils at each end, and two acres of land, in Woodbury, about eight miles from Philadelphia. The house is 25 feet in length and 24 in breadth, divided into two tenements, each with two rooms and a fire-place in each room; the lentils are each of them about 14 feet in breadth and 24 in length, with a weavers shop joined to one of them of the same length and about eleven feet in breadth; both lentils hath a fire-place. The said house and lentils are very convenient for weavers, shoemakers, taylors or joiners. For further particulars enquire of the tenants at said house, or of JOSIAH CHATTIN, near Woodbury, who will shew the premises.—The title is indisputable.

SYLVESTER FENTON.

A BLACK HORSE was hired of the subscriber, about six months ago, to go to Chester, by a young man about five feet ten or twelve inches high, who said he was clerk to Mr. Chew, and going about his business; the horse had a white nose, with a large blaze all up his head, is about fourteen hands high, a cut tail, two white heels behind, and no shoes on; also an almost new saddle with a hogskin seat, and a blue saddle cloth with red binding: The person was dressed in a light coloured coat with short flaps, had pinchbeck buckles in his shoes and plated spurs on. FIVE POUNDS Reward for apprehending the man, and THREE POUNDS for the horse, will be paid by WILLIAM WESTON.

A BROWN PONEY, of the Maryland breed, was about nine weeks ago taken off the Commons of this city; he is about twelve hands high, well made, was a little galled in the breast by going in a chair, has a small white star in his forehead, and his tail was cut with a knife in three or four notches; he paces all, and has no shoes on behind. TWO DOLLARS Reward will be paid for him, and all reasonable charges, by WILLIAM WESTON.

WANTED,

Upon good security, for about Five Years,

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for which seven per cent will be given. A line to the Printer will be answered.

Baltimore County, Maryland, June 24, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscribers, living within thirteen miles of Baltimore, an Irish indented servant man named EDWARD WARREN, a stone mason and bricklayer by trade, five feet three inches high, thirty-three years of age, square and well made, remarkably broad across the shoulders, short brown hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, full faced, has a scar on the middle of his upper lip, a small scar over his left eye, and a large scar on his left arm which he says was occasioned by a ball; he served his time with Mr. Thomas Thornberry, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; he has been in the country about twenty years, and has travelled through most of those parts; he says he hath a wife and four children living within two miles of Durham Works, on Delaware, and a brother living near the same place of the name of Richard Warren; had on and took with him, a felt hat, an oznabrigs shirt, Russia drab breeches, worsted stockings, old black grain'd shoes, and a grayish coloured bearskin coat with black horn buttons. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that his masters may get him again, shall have, if twenty miles from home, THREE POUNDS, if sixty miles the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN GIST, and

ALEXANDER WELLS.

N. B. The above fellow committed felony, and was whipped and pilloried for the fact in Baltimore.

New-York, August 14, 1775.

SUSANNA YOUNG, being informed that her uncle, Mr. SAUNDERS BURT, resides in Maryland, but not knowing in what part, would be extremely glad to have a line from him, directed to her at Messrs. EDWARD and WILLIAM LAIGHT's, Merchants, in New-York. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

By Capt. Coupar, arrived at New-York, and Capt. Falesner, arrived here, both from London, we have the following intelligence, viz.

LONDON, *July* 12.

THE news brought by the Meredith Packet, which has so much alarmed administration, is said to be—that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a short distance of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being besieged both by sea and land.

It was yesterday reported in the city, that Gibraltar was attacked by the Spaniards; but whether the report originated with the *Alley gentry*, or not, we will not take upon us to determine.

The people of Ireland, it is said, are exceedingly uneasy, and very apprehensive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a visit, as they are at present incapable of resisting them, for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed that there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom, many of the regiments of foot scarcely amounting to 180 men.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated June 20.

"It is apprehended here (and with great reason) that this unhappy country will soon be involved in a war. A Spanish army of considerable force is within a short march of our frontiers; and the Spanish Ambassador seems upon the point of leaving this city, not having received a satisfactory answer whether the Court of Portugal will join Spain in case a war should break out between England and them; the only answer he could obtain was, that the King of Portugal could not think of deserting their old ally; besides, they had only a sufficient force to guard their own territories, and protect their trading ships in the time of war. We have a tolerable strong fleet, well manned, and our land forces well disciplined; part of them have received orders to march to guard our frontiers against an invasion. Trade at present flourishes, and the English merchants have every advantage that can be given them, which has given great disgust to the French, who have complained to their court of it; so that I am pretty certain either France or Spain, and perhaps both, will find some means to break with us; but while we have so faithful an ally as England, we are under no dreadful apprehensions of having this country brought under the Spanish yoke. Just now arrived three ships from America, laden with wheat, but can't get their names."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, July 9.

"The twenty task companies, consisting of four hundred shipwrights, still continue to absent themselves from his Majesty's dock-yard here, and are determined not to return to their duty till their wages are raised to half a crown per day. The above companies are picked men, and esteemed as good workmen as any in the royal navy; they intend to petition his Majesty for redress, being unable to support themselves and families upon so small a sum as two shillings and one penny a day. In order to accomplish the same, they have appointed Mr. Joseph Mearse, and Mr. Daniel Rowley shipwrights belonging to the said companies, who are qualified men, and extraordinary good workmen, to deliver their petition to his Majesty, for which purpose they set out from hence for London yesterday, at which place they are to meet two of their brother shipwrights from Woolwich, with the like number from Portsmouth, and two from Plymouth yards, deputed for the same business. A contribution is to be made to-morrow by the gentlemen of this town, for the support of the shipwrights belonging to this dock-yard, who have large families, and are in want of all the necessaries of life.

"Yesterday about 70 shipwrights belonging to the day companies, who were appointed to work on board the ships fitting out for sea at this port, absented themselves, and joined the task companies, being determined it seems, not to go to work again till their wages are raised to half a crown per day.

"Orders were received yesterday at the Commissioner's office, to enter shipwrights in this dock-yard.

"Orders were likewise received for the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns, to be fitted for sea with the greatest expedition.

"Our dock-yard appears a scene of distress, there being now only a few old shipwrights, worn out in the service, to do the business, with a few apprentices, though three ships are ordered to be got ready for sea immediately, viz. the Roebuc of 44 guns, the Milford of 28, and the Liverpool before-mentioned."

By letters from Ireland we are informed, that the people in the northren countries let their flax grow longer this year than usual, in hopes that it might strengthen the seed, which they pay great attention to, as they have no prospect of having any from America this year.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated June 29.

"In a full assembly of the States General the 20th ult. it was resolved, that orders be issued from the Admiralty Board of their High Mightinesses the States General, to the Sieur Vant Stort, Vice Admiral of the Dutch squadron in the West-Indies, instructing him to give orders to all persons under him, to their utmost power to seize and destroy all ammunition, stores, and provisions, which may be found in any ship or ships bound from any of the Dutch settlements in that quarter, or on board Dutch ships from any quarter, which are bound to any port of the English American colonies, except such as is consigned either to the Governors of New-England, Philadelphia, New-York, Halifax, or Virginia, and that such captures shall be considered as lawful prizes, and be shared among the officers and crews of those vessels concerned in taking them, the same as those who are enemies of the States, but that the crews (the Captain, his Chief Mate, and Supercargoe, if any, excepted) be landed on the nearest dominion of Great-Britain, where such capture is made. Resolved also, that the Sieur Van Stort make this known in every Dutch port or harbour where he may touch.

"Ordered, That these resolutions be made known to his Excellency Mr. Yorke, the British Minister to the States; and also a copy of the same be sent to the Dutch Resident at London."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 8.

"On Wednesday, agreeable to orders from the Navy Board, 92 people were discharged from the dock-yard. None of the others are yet gone to work; but are making fresh petitions addressed to the inhabitants, &c. of this and the adjacent towns."

By a letter received from an English gentleman of distinction at Paris, we are assured, that a camp is actually marking out in the plain of Lance for 60,000 French troops.

July 13. It is now more than probable, that a change of men and measures will take place in the course of a few days.

A Nobleman of distinction, who has been long odious to the public, has ordered all his tradesmens bills to be discharged, and is preparing with his family to set off for the south of France.

It was yesterday strongly rumoured in the neighbourhood of St. James's, that eleven Spanish men of war of the line, several frigates, bombs, and fireships, were cruizing in the Gut of Gibraltar.

Four men of war are ordered for Gibraltar as soon as possible, and four ships are taken into Government service as tenders, to lie off the Tower, to receive such men as shall enter or be pressed, to man the above four men of war.

It is asserted as a fact in the city, that Capt. Clarke, who arrived last Monday from Senegal with dispatches for government, brings an account, that the French have a very considerable fleet upon the coast of Africa, and that it is apprehended that they have some design upon that place, and that the Governor wants a reinforcement of ships and soldiers.

One fifty, one forty gun ship, and five frigates more, are commissioned to serve in America.

Two battalions of foot, of one thousand men each, are forthwith to be raised, in order to be sent to America.

Yesterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty at St. James's, to know when he would be pleased to be waited on with the City Address and Petition, praying his Majesty to cause hostilities to cease between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence and peace over the British empire. They were graciously received, and his Majesty was pleased to appoint Friday at two o'clock.

Yesterday a messenger set out express from the Secretary's Office for Gibraltar, with dispatches to Lieutenant General Cornwallis; also a messenger with dispatches to Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia and Cape-Breton.

The Sally, Stephens, from New-York, is lost on the coast of Africa.

NORFOLK, *(Virginia) Aug.* 30.

A correspondent writes, that a certain sloop of war, not 100 miles distant, was lately kept in constant alarm a whole night, with her matches burning, tomkins out, guns loaded with grape shot, and all hands at their quarters, till day-light discovered the formidable enemy which had caused such terrible apprehensions, to be only one of the neighbours with his negroes catching mullets. A certain Governor, it is said, was in all haste sent for, to assist with his sage advice at the Council of War that was held on this *mighty* occasion.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) September 2.

To the Hon. the PRESIDENT, and the rest of the DELEGATES of the people of VIRGINIA, now sitting in Convention, the petition of sundry merchants and others, natives of GREAT-BRITAIN, and resident in this colony,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners being chiefly agents, factors, and persons who, from their youth, have been bred up to, and employed in the business of commerce, have at no time interfered with the civil institutions of the country, but have always acted in conformity to the laws, under which they have enjoyed the best security for their persons and property. With this experience of the protection derived from salutary laws, as well as from the happy intercourse they have enjoyed with the inhabitants, many of your petitioners have formed connections of the most endearing nature, and have invested considerable proportion of their property in real estates, with a view of continuing their residence among a people with whom they have hitherto lived in such harmony. Your petitioners beg leave to represent, that their fears are much awakened from the ill grounded prejudices which they are informed actuate the minds of some of the people of this colony against your petitioners, as a body who are not natives of this land; a circumstance which, being accidental, cannot be imputed to them as a fault; and therefore, on that account, they hope to stand in the same light with other subjects who conform to the laws. They are sensible the unhappy differences subsisting between the parent state and her colonies have given rise to distinctions to their prejudice among the natives of the country, and excited jealousies of them which otherwise had never existed. Discriminated from the rest of the society, and placed in a suspicious point of view, they presume to lay before this Honourable House the hardships of their situation, and, in the sincerity of their hearts, to declare that they hold this people in the highest estimation as friends and fellow subjects, and that in war or peace they will chearfully contribute with them to the exigencies of this their common state; that, in all internal commotions or insurrections, they pledge their faith, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, jointly with their fellow subjects of this colony, to defend the country; and that, in case of an attack from the troops of Great-Britain, they will not aid in any manner, or communicate intelligence to them by letter or otherwise. Permit your petitioners to assure this Hon. House that they wish not an exemption from the hardships and burthens to which the people of this country are expoied from the civil contest subsisting between the parent state, but are willing and ready to participate in all instances except taking up arms against those people among whom they were born, and with whom perhaps they are connected by the nearest ties of consanguinity. To this circumstance they entreat your impartial and favourable attention, and that you would be pleased to mark out a line of conduct by which your petitioners, in this dangerous crisis, may move as useful members to the community, without being held to the necessity of shedding the blood of their countrymen; an act at which nature recoils, and which every feeling of humanity forbids. This allowed your petitioners, they again repeat their readiness to stand up the foremost in defence of the country against internal insurrections, and in its support by the most liberal and cheerful contributions. That the supreme director of the universe may inspire you with wisdom to put a period to this unnatural contest, and restore this once happy land to peace, safety, and union with its parent state, is the ardent wish of your dutiful and respectful petitioners.

FRIDAY, August 25, 1775.

The foregoing petition was presented to the Convention, and the following resolution thereupon unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, *That the said petition is reasonable, and it is recommended to the committees of the several counties and corporations, and others the good people of this colony, to treat all such natives of Great-Britain resident here as do not shew themselves enemies to the common cause of America with lenity and friendship; to protect all persons whatsoever in the just enjoyment of their civil rights and liberty; to discountenance all national reflections; to preserve, to the utmost of their power, internal peace and good order; and to promote union, harmony, and mutual good will, among all ranks of people.*

Resolved, also, *That the said petition, together with this resolve, forthwith be published in the Virginia Gazette.*

(A Copy) RO. C. NICHOLAS, *President, pro tempore.*
JOHN TAZEWELL, *Clk. of the Convention.*

In CONVENTION, Friday, August 25, 1775.

Resolved, *That it be recommended to the Committees of the several counties and corporations, to appoint proper persons of their body, within such district as to them shall seem convenient, to take a list of the number of persons therein, of all ages and sexes, distinguishing whether they be male or female, white or black, and of the males whether they be above or under sixteen years of age; from which list the committee shall cause a general county or corporation list to be made and returned to the President of the convention, without delay, who is desired from them to cause a general colony list to be formed, and to certify the same to the Continental Congress.*

(A Copy) RO. C. NICHOLAS, *President, pro tempore.*
JOHN TAZEWELL, *Clk. of the Convention.*

Major Rogers arrived at Norfolk a few days ago; he came passenger in a snow from London, belonging to Baltimore, with 58 passengers on board, in great distress for want of provisions. The Major was put on shore in Accomack to get some necessaries, but the wind proving unfavourable, the boat could not return to the vessel. It is imagined the snow will put into Philadelphia.

WATERTOWN, *September* 4.

The following ACTS passed the General Assembly of this Colony in their late session, viz.

An ACT *to confirm and establish the Resolves of the several Provincial Congresses of this Colony.*

An ACT *for making and emitting of Bills of public credit.*

An ACT *declaratory of the right of certain Towns and Districts in the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, to elect and depute a representative or representatives to serve for, or represent them in any Great and General Court or Assembly, at any time to be held, and kept for the service of said Colony.*

An ACT *for removing from their respective offices and places, all the officers, both civil and military, belonging to this Colony, of holding or claiming to hold their respective offices or places, by or under any nomination, appointment or commission, made or granted by any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, either with or without the audience and consent of the Council, or assistance of the said Province, or by the major part of the Council or Assistants of said Province, in the absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, before the perfect meeting of this General Court.*

An ACT *prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by all commission officers both civil and military, who have been commissionated for this Colony, since the 19th day of July last, or may be hereafter commissionated, until the further order of the Great and General Court.*

NEW-LONDON, *Sept.* 1.

Wednesday morning a tender chased two small sloops into Stonington harbour, who had a number of people on board bound to Block-Island, and they had but just time to get on shore before the tender came in, and after making a tack they came close along side of Capt. Denison's wharf, and discharged a full broadside into the stores and houses, &c. and sailing out again, in a little time returned with the Rose man of war and another tender, and as soon as the Rose could get her broadside to bear on the town, she began a very heavy fire, also the tenders, who were under sail, and continued firing the whole day, with very little intermission; during the time a flag was sent off from the shore, desiring Capt. Wallace, Commander of the Rose, to let them know what he meant by firing on the town?—His answer was, that he did it in his own defence. We have one man mortally wounded, and the houses, stores, &c. very much shattered. Yesterday morning they sailed out and anchored at the north side of the west end of Fisher's-Island, where they remain at this publication. There were 5 or 6 people killed on board the tenders, by the inhabitants who assembled, and were under arms the whole day. They have carried off a schooner laden with molasses, belonging to Patuxet, in Providence, from the West-Indies, and the two small sloops that landed the people.

NEW-PORT, *September* 4.

A sloop was lately carried into Boston, with live stock from Connecticut, which was taken by a cruiser, which vessel and cargo was condemned in Boston as forfeited; the Captain of which left Boston last Tuesday, and informs, that ten regulars were carried into Boston dead, the Sunday before, who had been killed by the rifle-men belonging to the American army, on Saturday night the 26th of last month; that it was very sickly among the inhabitants and the ministerial troops; and that there were but about 2000 regulars in Boston fit for duty, and the same number at Bunker's Hill.

NEW-YORK, *September* 11.

Since our last Captain Goforth and his company, and Capt. John Lamb's company of artillery, embarked for Albany, to join our army under General Schuyler, at Ticonderoga.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Albany, Sept. 2.

"By an express arrived last evening, we hear there has been a skirmish near St. John's, between a reconnoitring party of our men in a boat, and a boat of regulars, Canadians and Indians.—The General's letter on

the occasion mentions, that the Captain of our party was killed (one Baker) and a number of the Whites, and two Indians of the enemy were slain;——that General Montgomery, with 1200 men, set off the first of the week for St. John's, and were to muster on the isle of Noe, until joined by General Schuyler, who, with about as many more men, has by this time arrived, so that within a very few days it is possible the blow shall be struck, which shall determine the fate of three provinces; and here I must wait an idle listner to news, merely because hard necessity ties me down, as our men cannot yet march for the want of their campaign equipage."

Extract of a letter from the same Gentleman, Sept. 5.

"Before you get this you will hear of the unhappy affair of Capt. Baker, near St. John's: It seems Baker had often been sent out by General Schuyler, to make observations, but always with strict orders never to molest either Canadians or Indians. The last tour he made was without any orders from the General, and landing some where on the shore of the lake, he indiscreetly, or wickedly, snapped his firelock at some Indians he saw near him; immediately he was fired at and slain, on which his people returned the fire, and killed two of the savages.—This matter was immediately represented in its true colours by the Commissioners of Indian affairs, to the six Nations, now on Congress in this city, who thanked them for their candour; and in order to put out the flame which this unhappy affair could not help kindling, a Lieutenant sets out to-day with four Mohawk Indians, and an Interpreter, to join General Schuyler, wherever he shall be, to endeavour to make up matters. This affair was prodigiously misrepresented here at first."

Capt. Coupar informs us, and all the letters from England agree, that no more troops are to be sent to America from Great-Britain, and that the Ministry are much distressed to equip their ships, owing to a combination of the carpenters in order to raise their wages from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per diem; that the inhabitants of Great-Britain were impatient to know the result of our Continental Congress, when it was not in the least doubted they would willingly come to such terms as would be agreeable to the people of this continent; and that the Parliament was to meet the 27th of July.

The ship Rosamond was to sail from London for this port, a few days after Capt. Coupar; and we hear the packet had sailed from Falmouth.

Captain Peck arrived at Coracoa the 5th of August, from Virginia, on his passage fell in with five transports from Laguira, bound for Porto Rico, full of soldiers; the ships appeared very large, and were Dutch built.

Capt. Butterfield, in a Bermuda sloop, was lately drove ashore near Coracoa, by two armed vessels from that island, which had been fitted out to go in quest of some Spanish guarda coastas that had plundered some Dutch sloops belonging to that place. Capt. Butterfield took the Dutch sloops for Spanish cruizers, and they imagined he was one of the guarda coastas.

Capt. Canon, from Coracoa, the 6th of August, lat. 27: 42, spoke with a whaler from St. Eustatia for Nantucket, and says, that a schooner arrived at Coracoa from St. Eustatia, the master of which reported, that there had been a violent gale of wind at that island, in which he lost his anchors and cables, and that every vessel in that road was obliged to put to sea. In lat. 19, Captain Canon came up with the wreck of a large vessel, and several trees and stumps, many plantain trees, and gawanas, &c.

[The following Address, &c. from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, was delivered to Capt. Coupar the day he sailed from London, and was to be presented to the King the 14th of July.]

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themselves at your royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous distraction of their fellow subjects in America.

The characteristic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalelled loyalty to their Sovereign, whilst the principles of the Constitution have been the rule of his government; as well as a firm opposition, whenever their rights have been invaded.

Your American subjects, royal Sire, descended from the same ancestors with ourselves, appear equally jealous of their prerogatives of Freemen without which they cannot deem themselves happy.

Their chearful and unasked for contributions, as well as willing services to the mother country, whilst they remained free from the clog of compulsory laws, will, we are sure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your disposition, for graciously granting them every reasonable opportunity of giving, as freemen, what they seem resolutely determined to refuse, under the injunction of laws made independent of their own consent.

The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodshed and confusion will, we trust, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour, for the warmth with which we lament those measures, whose destructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of desperation.

Convinced of the earnest disposition of the Colonists to remain firm in all dutious obedience to the constitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, most gracious sovereign, to beseech you, that those operations of force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful apprehensions, may be suspended; and that, uncontrouled by a restraint incompatible with a free government, they may possess an opportunity of tendering such terms of accommodation, as we doubt not will approve them worthy of a distinguished rank amongst the firmest friends of this country.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 18.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of this Province meets here,*

Extract of a letter from London, July 12.

"*The Parliament is not sitting, and of course nothing transpires; things seem to bear a more favorable aspect; that fiery spirit of Administration with which we were at first threatened, is in a great measure appeased; the unanimity, and unexpected measures entered into by the Colonies, has opened their eyes, and I am inclined to hope will convince them of their error.—The undauntedness of your conduct throughout the whole of this disagreeable contest, is such as does you honor, and deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity; you have already shewn them what you Americans can do, and that you are determined to risk your lives and properties in defence of your Liberties. I hope you will continue firm in your wise resolution of non-importation and non-exportation, this will occasion more noise, in particular among the manufacturers, as these people begin now to complain, and will continue so to do as their miseries increase.*

"*An express arrived the 10th instant from Gibraltar, which brings an account of a large body of troops marching to attack that place; likewise mentions the Spanish fleet being but 60 leagues off; and it was expected the garrison would be attacked by land and sea in a short time.*"

Extract of a letter from the American Camp, Aug. 31.

"*Since the affair at Plowed-Hill, the ministerial troops remained quiet all Sunday night,—but on Monday morning we were alarmed by a signal from Chelsea, and presently perceived that they were drawn up and in motion on the side of Bunker Hill, facing that way. It was immediately conjectured that they intended to attack us at high water, and in a short time five or six thousand of our men were marched to the intrenchment on Plowed Hill, and on the Charlestown Road. We waited there till near three o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the most awful silence was observed by both sides, until some of our men straggling along the walls, fired upon the regular sentries, which brought on several shot from the floating batteries, with the loss of one of the Bay soldiers. Since that time they have thrown between twenty and thirty bombs, and a vast number of cannon ball, but without doing any injury to our people.*

"*Unless very large reinforcements soon arrive, there will not be another engagement this year, as we have so vastly the superiority in point of numbers.—At present they lie tolerably still, except disturbing us at night with their bombs.*"

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, September 4.

"*The enemy are endeavouring to annoy our new post with shot and bombs: Their shot have killed four and wounded three on this side. At Roxbury they killed three on Friday night,—a small loss ——We seldom return the fire. On Saturday we gave them a few 24 pounders, which we believe killed several of their men, as the first shot entered their guard-house. Deserters are coming over to us every day.*

"*Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania, who was wounded at Plowed-Hill, is since dead.*"

Captain Davidson, from Cadiz, informs, that a French Captain, who arrived there reported, that the Spanish fleet had landed 10,000 men within twenty leagues of the town of Algiers, and that they were immediately attacked by a large body of horse and entirely cut off.—The French Captain was imprisoned by the Governor of Cadiz, for reporting the above, till he should hear the truth of it.

Saturday last arrived at New-Castle, the ship Peace and Plenty, Capt. M'Kenzie, from Newry and Belfast, with 150 passengers in good health.

By Capt. M'Kenzie we are informed, that the news of the battle at Bunker's-Hill was arrived in Ireland.

The ship Jenny, Capt. M'Ilvaine, from this port, is arrived at Cork.

Last Saturday a most cruel and inhuman murder was attempted to be committed in Ewchland township, Chester county, on one JOHN VAUGTAN, a Pedlar.—He was found with his head bruized in such a manner, that a part of his scull was left quite bare, and his wind-pipe cut through, but this unhappy person still continues alive. The fellow who is suspected of having committed this horrid action was seen with him about thirty perches from where he (Vaugtan) was found,—is a lusty, well set fellow, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark curled hair, with a cocked hat, linen shirt and trowers, and a light coloured jacket, but had other clothes with him in a knapsack.——The goods which the fellow took from the Pedlar were in a large double check wallet, and amounted in value to about twenty pounds, with between six and seven pounds in cash ——TEN POUNDS will be given by the neighbours to any person who will discover the perpetrators of the above shocking deed. *‡* Vaugtan wrote on the floor with chalk, (he could not speak) that the fellows's name was *Elliot.*

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Red Lion tavern, Newcastle County, a grey GELDING, about 14 hands high, ten years old, paces and canters, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up the horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ DAVID BLACK.

TAKEN UP, on the road between Philadelphia and Chesnut-Hill, a Bag full of Empty Bags. Whoever has lost them, describing the mark and number, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer hereof. §

Just published, and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In Market street, PHILADELPHIA,

LORD CHESTERFIELD's

LETTERS,

Complete in FOUR VOLUMES.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Wednesday the 21st of June last, from the subscriber, living in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, an Irish servant man named GEORGE GEE, about five feet two or three inches high, and about eighteen or nineteen years of age, somewhat freckled, short brown hair, speaks with the broague upon his tongue, the fore finger of his right hand cut off at the middle joint; had on and took with him, a fine hat half worn, a brown home-made cloth coat with yellow buttons and green lining not much worn, a blue jacket and two shirts half worn, one pair of striped cotton drawers partly new, one pair of blue and white stockings, and a pair of floss with plated buckles in them; all these much too big for him? He took a leather pocket-book with some money in it. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if out of the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of the province the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS M'NAGHTEN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 10th instant, (June) from the subscriber, living in Hill-Town, Bucks County, an Irish servant man named RICHARD PURCELL, alias PURSLEY, a well set fellow, about five feet nine inches high, a good scholar, slow motion and walks clumsy and heavy; had on when he went away, a dark snuff coloured broadcloth coat lined with green, and apple-tree buttons, nankeen jacket and breeches, thread stockings, and calf-skin shoes; also took with him, one pair of cotton stockings and a pair of old shoes: He has long black hair tied behind, marked with the small-pox, talks a little on the broague, can speak French, and is very apt to talk about France, &c. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS if taken up in the county, and if out of the county the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JARED IRWIN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour or carry off said servantat their peril.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY about the 20th inst. (July) from the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, RICHARD BUTS, a mulatto man, about twenty-eight years of age, six feet high, and very lusty, slow of speech, has a heavy look, with either a slit in one ear or a piece cut off; had on an oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, fearnought jacket, with an old hat and shoes; he plays on the violin. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighbourhood. Whoever secures the said fellow, and delivers him to Mr. WHITEHEAD, overseer of the Work-house, or to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, paid by

THOMAS CASDORP.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN some time ago, from the subscriber living in Shippensburg, a large square iron SNUFF BOX, edged with pinchbeck japanning much worn off, wherein was the following articles, viz. two stone rings, one a large bright stone, the other three stones of the common kind, but was broke at a stone socket; some old gold, gold wire, sundry small watch-makers tools, and a gold breach of small twisted wire in the form of a crooked heart. Whoever secures the same, together with the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. Said CAMPBELL carries on the Drum-making business, and has now a quantity on hand which will be sold at the low price of Fifty Shillings each, judged to be as good as any made elsewhere. §

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 8th day of May last, from the subscriber, living at Elk Ferry, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a negro man, named CUFF, who rowed in the ferry boat at said ferry, he is about five feet three or four inches high, a strait well set fellow, with thick lips, and the letter R marked on one of his cheeks, he has had a scall'd head, which he commonly keeps covered, is artful, and talks a little in the negro dialect: He had on when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, oznabrigs shirt, old stockings, and no shoes. Likewise ran-away on the 19th of August instant, a negroe man, named PENN, he is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, country born, well set, very talkative, and may probably make a great shew of religion, he is a black small eyed fellow: Had on and took with him, a country cloth light coloured upper jacket, a dark flowered flannel under ditto, patched check shirt, an ozenbrigs ditto, one pair of tarry canvas trowsers, one pair of ozenbrigs ditto, an old small brimmed tarry hat, old shoes, and carved brass buckles; said negro ran away some years ago, and passed himself for a free man by the name of JAMES PEMBERTON, and got a forged pass signed Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore County, Maryland, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith a tanner, near Correll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himself to another Meredith, a currier in Philadelphia, and as he has been to New York with said Meredith, he may now be making that way; both or either of them, as they have many acquaintances may probably get forged passes. Whoever takes up said negroes and secures them, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them.

‡5 THOMAS SAVIN.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

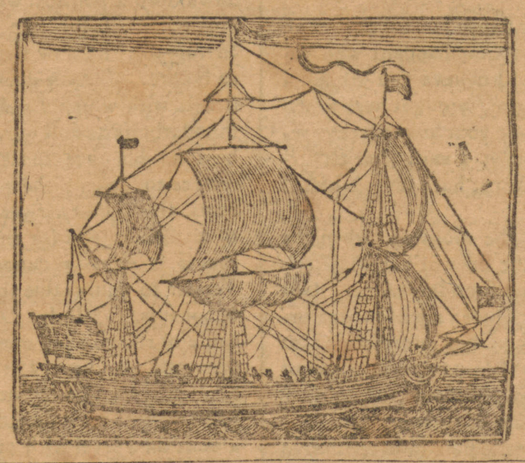
By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 205.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread	*lb. oz.*	*Midd. do.*	*lb. oz.*	*Rye do.*	*lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is	7	1d. loaf is	0 8½	1d. loaf is	0 11
2d. ditto,	0 15½	2d. ditto,	1 1¼	2d. ditto,	1 6¼
4d. ditto,	1 14½	4d. ditto,	2 2½	4d. ditto,	2 12½
8d. ditto,	3 12½	8d. ditto,	4 5	8d. ditto,	5 9
12d. ditto,	5 10¾	12d. ditto,	6 7	12d. ditto,	8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

The MANAGERS *of the* UNITED COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA *for promoting* AMERICAN MANUFACTURES,

To the INHABITANTS *of this* PROVINCE.

THE great reason that there was to apprehend that, through the infatuation and obstinacy of the British Parliament, the non-importation and non-exportation agreement of these Colonies would continue for a considerable time, and the great distress that might consequently ensue, unless some means were devised to give employment to the necessitous, together with the advantage that would arise to the public if manufactories could be established amongst us, were considerations which induced us to make the experiment; and although at first we met with difficulties, owing chiefly to our inexperience, we have now the pleasure to inform you, that we are thoroughly convinced of the utility of this institution; that it is practicable, and may be profitable, not only to the persons who are actually employed in labour, but to the contributors themselves; and in order to render it still more extensively useful, we are extremely desirous that the Company may be enlarged, and that every person who can conveniently spare the small sum of Ten Pounds would become a proprietor. There are now upwards of 400 persons in employment, which numbers are daily increasing, and nothing is now wanting but capital stock to carry on a very extensive trade.

As the inhabitants of this province are distinguished for humanity, if there was no other motive but the employment of the poor, it must be a strong incitement to join the company; but when private interest, charity to the poor, and the public good, unitedly urge us thereto, who that has ability can refuse. Persons of experience in the linen branch assure us, that our climate is much more favourable than either England or Ireland, and that nothing is wanting to carry on manufactories very extensively, but experienced workmen, and a disposition in the people to promote the design. As the bleaching of linen is a material part of the manufacture, we may inform the public, that there is a gentleman now in this city, who has been bred to the business, a man of character and abilities, who, if sufficient encouragement should be given, will soon establish a bleach-field.

Such as incline to become subscribers to the manufactory are desired to call at the Factory-house, in Market-street, at the corner of Ninth-street, or at the London Coffee-house, where articles will be left for them to sign.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, stew pans tinned, fish kettles, Dutch ovens, which are much sweeter, wholsomer and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England: He likewise makes oval and square dripping pans, ashes buckets, fire hoods, coal scoops, pot covers, cocoa and coffee roasters, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter. ‡

FRANCIS DAYMON,

MASTER of the French and Latin Languages, LIBRARIAN of the Philadelphia Public Library,

HAS opened his FRENCH ACADEMY for the winter season, which begins punctually at Seven o'clock every evening (Saturday excepted) in the Library Room in Carpenters Hall.—Ladies and Gentlemen may be instructed at their places of abode as usual.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th inst. (September) from the subscriber, living near Queens Town, in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, an indented Irish servant man named JOHN RUNNET, a ditcher and banker, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a lusty well made fellow, with dark short curled hair; had on when he went away, a coat, jacket and breeches of grey kersey cloth, and a hat bound round the edge with velvet. He went away in company with a servant woman belonging to James Butler, of Queens Town. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS HALL.

N. B. He has a copy of his indenture with him, and probably will shew that as his discharge. He was indented to Capt. Nicholas Woolf, on the 3d day of May, 1774. §

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE long experience I have had of your favours and friendship, in the course of twenty-two years residence among you, with the kind assurances given me by many of my friends and acquaintances of their votes and interest, have emboldened me to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the expiration of the present term, and to solicit your votes and interest to put me on the return, with the present Sheriff, at the ensuing election: If I am so fortunate as to be thought deserving of so important a trust, by my fellow citizens and the gentlemen of the county, they may rest assured it shall not only be my ambition to deserve their future confidence and esteem, but it shall be my constant study, to the utmost of my abilities, to execute an office, at this day of so much consequence to the community, to the satisfaction of my constituents, and the public in general; and shall ever retain a grateful sense of so great a favour. I am, the Public's most devoted,

And most humble servant,
FRANCIS WADE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with gratitude, I return you my sincere and unfeigned thanks, for your past generous, spirited favours: Encouraged thereby I again humbly offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, my third and last year, and sincerely solicit the continuance of your votes and interest for that purpose at the next election, which shall ever be had in the most grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your much obliged friend
And humble servant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of September instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet; bounded eastward by Dock-street, southward by ground late of Edward Shippen, on the west by Second-street, and on the north with ground of Isaac Snowden, with all and singular the appurtenances; late the estate of John Snowden, of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, saddler, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT three story brick House, next door to the Old Ferry-house, in Water-street, having a fine prospect of the river and the Jerseys. Please to apply to SAMUEL SHAW, merchant, three doors above, at the south corner of Arch-street, or the subscriber in Germantown. †

BENJAMIN RAWLE.

LAST FALL IMPORTED from LONDON,
A fresh QUANTITY of
DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,
Of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America.

IT is as infallible, innocent, sure and effectual a medicine as was ever known in the world for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for children in the whooping cough and in most all their disorders; and by the proper use of this balsam for a reasonable time many have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, consumption, &c. &c.—Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine it is only to be sold in Philadelphia by William Sitgreaves, merchant and vendue-master, on the north-side of Market-street, near the Court house; at Germantown by Christopher Sower, printer; at Lancaster by Ludwig Lauman, merchant; in New-York by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper; and by the subscriber at his house in Kingsess.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the same places are also to be sold, Dr. Hill's new improved STOMACHIC TINCTURE, excellent for all weak stomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and sound digestion, and prevents many diseases. ‡

ON July last, twenty-first day,
My servant, JOHN SMITH, ran away;
Age twenty-five years, and no more,
I think his heighth is five feet four;
Black curled hair, and slender made,
And is a weaver by his trade;——
His breeches drilling also white,
His coat and jacket coloured light;
A plated buckle, had but one,
With blue ribbed hose, his hat Arthlone;
And further yet, I'll let you know,
He had two shirts, one of them tow;
Loom, shears and shuttles with him took,
His trade in some place to set up:
Should any persons him conceal,
No doubt with them I think to deal.
Last fall from Newry came in brief,
In the Renown, with Capt. Keith;
Certificates in plenty had,
Each of them call'd him a good lad;
I think of them he is full saucy,
One of them sign'd by Parson Lesley.
If any man will him secure,
That of the youth I may be sure,
SIX LAWFUL DOLLARS I will pay;
I live in Salsbury, Pequea,
And further to oblige you still,
My name is junior JOHN WHITEHILL. ‖

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most sincere thanks for your past favours, and as I intend to stand a candidate for the Sheriff's office, when the present Sheriff's time shall by law expire, I do now request the favour of your votes and interest with him at the ensuing Election, which will much oblige

Your friend and humble servant,
JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends and acquaintance to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time, I humbly request the favour of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which marks of your esteem I shall with gratitude acknowledge, and ever remain

Your obliged humble servant,
† ALEXANDER COLLEY.

Now SELLING for CASH ONLY, by
CURTIS CLAY,
At the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-street, nearly opposite Mr. Hall's Printing-office,

THE remains of his store of GOODS, all in good order, and consisting of the following articles, viz.—Broadcloths, frizes, scarlet flannells, Manchester velvets and velverets, black plushes, everlastings, camblets, worsted damasks, callimancoes, durants, tammies, shalloons, rattinets, dorsateens, yard wide stuffs, black russels, worsted breeches patterns, cotton romalls; worsted, cotton and thread hose; silk, worsted and thread mitts; mens and womens coloured lamb and beaver gloves and mitts; callicoes, cottons, printed linen handkerchiefs, plain and netted silk gauzes, catgut, Paris net, muslins, humhums, book muslins, book muslin handkerchiefs, a great variety of ribbonds, brown, striped and white flowered mantuas; narrow persians and sarsanets, black mode, fine white Marseilles bed quilts, table cloths, knee garters, fans, sewing silks, tapes, shirt buttons, black cravats, death-head and basket coat and vest buttons, nonsopretties, threads, chip and Leghorn hats, worsted bindings, ivory combs, Whitechappel needles, knives and forks, penknives, cutteaus, scissars, cork screws, temple spectacles, metal buttons, snuff boxes, shoe and knee buckles, razors, Jewsharps, and a variety of other articles. †

Just Published and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
A SERMON,
PREACHED at YORK-TOWN, before Captain MORGAN's and Captain PRICE's Companies of Rifle-men, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1775,
Being the DAY recommended by the Honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS for
A GENERAL FAST
Throughout the TWELVE UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.
By DANIEL BATWELL, M. A.
PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, in Chester county, on the morning of the 17th instant, (September) a large strawberry roan HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, strong and well built, and of pretty good carriage, about 8 or 9 years old, has a blaze in his face, one hind foot white (as well as can be recollected) the other part white, and some white on his tail, shod before, his gaits are a pace, trot and gallop, more natural to his pace than his trot, has been lately trimmed, and the under part of his foretop cut close; he has been used to the collar which has left a deep mark on the top of his neck. Whoever finds the said horse and brings him to the owner, shall receive, if strayed, a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if stolen, and the thief be brought to justice, the above Reward and reasonable charges.

‖ JOHN HART.

TO BE SOLD,
At less than Prime Cost,

A COPPER STILL and WORM, which contains upwards of seventy gallons, and has been in use only part of one season. Enquire of ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, near the Drawbridge, who have also for sale, a general assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS and MILL STONES, on reasonable terms. †

August 21, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Anti Eatem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. THOMAS KINSLOW, a stout well set fellow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, swarthy complexion, much pock-marked, and has short brown hair; had on an iron collar, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, and a red jacket with sleeves.——JOHN CARR, five feet seven inches high, a thief-looking fellow, twenty-six years of age; had on and took with him, a felt hat, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers, twilled inside jacket, a mixed gray outside ditto with blue lining and metal buttons, a blue sailors ditto, and new shoes: It is likely they will change their jackets and perhaps their names. Any person securing said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for each if taken 30 miles from home; if 40 miles, the above Reward for both, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

*8 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been some time past, voted upon the return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty thanks, and being again encouraged by my friends and acquaintance, I offer myself a candidate for that office at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time: I humbly request the favour of your votes and interest, at the ensuing Election, which marks of your esteem I shall acknowledge with gratitude, and ever remain,

Your obliged humble servant,
JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me first upon return for your Coroner for these two years past, merits my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office at the ensuing election, I earnestly request a continuance of your votes and interest, the favour of which shall be ever esteemed by Your respectful and obliged friend,

§ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks, for the considerable number of votes you were pleased to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the last election, which particularly encourages me to offer myself a candidate for the aforesaid office: I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which if you are pleased to confer, the kindness shall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend and humble servant,
BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

THOMAS WEST,

In Second-street, a few doors below Market-street, has on hand sundry European and East-India GOODS, which he will sell wholesale and retail; among which are,

INDIAN blankets; superfine and common rose blankets; 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 green rugs; blue, red and mixed duffils; scarlet and cloth coloured coatings; 9-4 green baize; red ditto; superfine scarlet broadcloths; browns and drab coloured super ditto; middle and low priced ditto; double milled drabs; fine forest cloths; 11-4 cotton counterpanes; mens, womens and childrens thread, cotton and worsted hose; mens silk, and silk and worsted ditto; single and double scarlet worsted caps; green and cloth coloured silk velvet ditto; womens black, white and cloth coloured silk gloves and mitts; mens black and white silk gloves; leather gloves and mittens; black silk gauze handkerchiefs; variety of ribbons; double and single worsted damasks; camblets and camblettees; callimancoes, russels, rattinets, shalloons, durants and tammies, dorsettees, brilliants, crapes, bomb-zeens, superfine cotton velvets, printed ditto; corduroy, olive and brown velverets, 7-8 and 3-4 stripe ticken, plain ditto; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide and yard 3-8 cotton checks; 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens; printed cottons and callicoes; green and olive ground India chintzes; long lawns; 7-8 and yard wide clear lawns and cambricks; muslins, sewing silks, tapes, bobbings, quality bindings, ivory and horn combs, green and white ivory handle knives and forks, in cases; buck and bone handle cutteaus and pistol cap'd ditto; Barlow penknives, razors, London pound pins, black and light coloured India taffaty, black and white sattins, light blue Mantua, rich buff flowered ducape, 8 by 10 window glass, &c. &c. with sundry other articles not here inserted.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1775.

REBECCA ROBINSON,

Has removed from Lætitia Court to the south side of Chesnut-street, about mid-way between Front and Second-streets, where she has for SALE,

EXCELLENT Jamaica spirits; French brandy; West-India rum; Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; Holland Geneva, and cordials; double and single refined loaf sugar; lump and muscovado ditto; nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, pepper, allspice, ginger, fine Florence and lamp oil, coffee and chocolate, mustard in bottles or by weight, choice pickling vinegar, and mustard seed.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Negro Wenches, one 30 years old and the other 15 or 16, well used to all kinds of house work; will suit either town or country, and sold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of ANTHONY DUCHE, in Front-street, Southwark. †

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN HART,
At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, embossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, caps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, white Russia sheetings, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, silver and China handle knives and forks, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling house, convenient for a private family. Enquire at said store.

New ANECDOTES of the unfortunate Counts STRUENSEE and BRANDT.

The preſent unhappy ſtate of Denmark and the death of the late Queen Matilda *having made that kingdom a conſiderable object of public attention, we apprehend the following anecdotes, which were collected at* Copenhagen, *a few months ſince, by Mr.* Wraxall, *who haſt juſt publiſhed a tour to the northern parts of* Europe, *will not be diſagreeable to our readers.*

COUNT Struenſee had not any noble blood in his veins, or conſequently any hereditary and preſcriptive title to the immediate guidance of affairs of ſtate. Fortune and a train of peculiar circumſtances, coinciding with his own talents and addreſs, ſeem to have drawn him from his original mediocrity of condition, and placed him in an elevated rank. He originally practiſed phyſic at Altena, on the Elbe, and afterwards attended the preſent King of Denmark on his travels into England, in quality of phyſician. On his return he advanced by rapid ſtrides in the royal favour, and ſeems to have eminently poſſeſſed the power of pleaſing, ſince he was equally the favourite of both the King and Queen. He was inveſted with the order of St. Matilda, inſtituted in honour of the Queen; created a Count, and poſſeſſed unlimited miniſterial power: His conduct, in this ſudden and uncommon eminence, marks a bold and daring mind; perhaps I might add, an expanded and patriotic heart. Unawed by the precarious tenure of courtly greatneſs, and more peculiarly of his own, he began a general reform. The ſtate felt him through all her members: Finances, chancery, army, navy, nobles, peaſants—all were ſenſible of his influence. He not only dictated, but penned his replies to every important queſtion or diſpatch; and a petition, or a ſcheme of public import and utility, rarely waited two hours for an anſwer. At preſent you may be two months without receiving any.

The civil judicature of Copenhagen was then veſted in thirty Magiſtrates. Struenſee ſent a meſſage to this tribunal, demanding to know the annual ſalary or penſion annexed to each member: Rather alarmed at this enquiry, they ſent an anſwer, in which they diminiſhed their emoluments two thirds, and eſtimated them at 1500 inſtead of 4000 rix dollars. The Count then informed them that his Majeſty had no further occaſion for their ſervices, but, in his royal munificence and liberality, was graciouſly pleaſed to continue to them the third part of their avowed incomes, as a proof of his ſatisfaction with their conduct. He at the ſame time conſtituted another court, compoſed only of ſix perſons of approved integrity, to whom the ſame power was delegated. He proceeded to purge the chancery and other bodies of the law. Then, entering on the military department, he at one ſtroke broke all the horſe-guards, and afterwards the regiments of Norwegian foot-guards, the fineſt corps in the ſervice, and who were not diſbanded without a ſhort but very dangerous ſedition.

Still proceeding in this ſalutary, but moſt critical and perilous atchievment, he ultimately began to attempt a diminution of the power of the nobles, and to ſet the farmers and peaſants at perfect liberty. We muſt not therefore wonder that he fell a victim to ſuch meaſures, and that all parties joined in his deſtruction. Theſe were his real crimes and not that he was too acceptable to the Queen; which only formed a pretext. It was the Miniſter and not the man who had become obnoxious. I do not pretend, in the latter capacity, either to excuſe or condemn him; but as a politician, I rank him with the Clarendons and the Moores, whom tyranny, or public baſeneſs or want of virtue have brought in almoſt every age to an ignominous exit; but to whoſe memory impartial poſterity has done ample juſtice. Yet I muſt avow that, though I cannot think Struenſee made a bad uſe, yet he certainly made a violent and imprudent one of his extenſive power. He ſeems, if one may judge of his actions, to have been in ſome meaſure intoxicated with royal favour and ſuch accumulated honours, and not to have adverted ſufficiently to the examples which hiſtory furniſhes of Wolſey's in former days, and of Choiſeul's in modern times; who, muſt ſtrikingly evince the ſlippery foundation of political grandeur.

When he was even preſſed a ſhort time before his ſeizure to withdraw from Court, and paſs the Betts, with the moſt ample ſecurity for his annual remitment of forty, fifty, or a hundred thouſand dollars; an unhappy faſcination detained him in defiance of every warning, and reſerved him for the priſon and the block.

The Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick were only the feeble inſtruments to produce this cataſtrophe, as being by their rank immediately about the perſon of the Sovereign; though common report has talked loudly of the former's intrigue, and attributed it to her imaginary abilities. The only mark of capacity or addreſs they exhibited was in preſerving a ſecrecy, which deluded Struenſee and the Queen Matilda till the time of their being arreſted. I have been aſſured that on the laſt levee day preceding this event, the Count was habited with uncommon magnificence, and never received greater homage or court ſervility from the crowd, than when on the verge of ruin. On the night fixed for his ſeizure, there was a Bal Pere in the palace; the Queen, after dancing, as uſual, one country dance with the King, gave her hand to Struenſee, during the reſt of the evening; ſhe retired about two in the morning and was followed by him and Count Brandt.

The moment was now come: The Queen Dowager and her ſon Prince Frederick haſtened to the King's private chamber, where he was already in bed. They kneeled down beſide it, and implored him with tears and expoſtulations to ſave himſelf and Denmark from impending deſtruction, by arreſting thoſe whom they called the authors of it. 'Tis ſaid the King was not eaſily induced to ſign the order, but did it with reluctance and heſitation. At length their intreaties prevailed, and he affixed his ſign manual to the paper. Colonel Koller Banner inſtantly repaired to Struenſee's apartment, which, as well as Brandt's, was in the palace; they were both ſeized nearly at the ſame inſtant, and, as all defence was vain, hurried away immediately to the citadel.

When Count Struenſee ſtepped out of the coach he ſaid with a ſmile to the Commandant who received him into cuſtody, 'I believe you are not a 'little ſurprized at ſeeing me brought here a pri-'ſoner.' 'No, and pleaſe your Excellency, re-'plied the old officer bluntly, I am not at all ſur-'prized, but, on the contrary, have long expected 'you.'

It was five o'clock in the morning, when the Count Rantzau came to the door of her Majeſty's anti-chamber, and knocked for admittance. One of the women about the Queen's perſon was ordered to wake her, and give her information that ſhe was arreſted. They then put her into one of the King's coaches, drove her down to Elſinoor, and ſhut her up in the caſtle of Cronſberg.

Mean while as they dreaded an inſurrection in Copenhagen, every military precaution was taken to prevent it; the moſt infamous and ſilly reports were circulated among the populace, to render the ſtate priſoners odious: That they had put poiſon into the King's coffee, to deſtroy him: That they intended to declare him incapable of governing; to ſend the Dowager Queen Juliana, out of the kingdom, as well as her ſon Prince Frederick; and to proclaim Matilda Regent. To confirm theſe extraordinary and contradictory reports, the King himſelf and his brother appeared in a ſtate-coach, and paraded through the ſtreets of the city to ſhew himſelf unhurt, and as if eſcaped from the moſt horrid conſpiracy.

Mean while, Struenſee and Brandt were detained in the moſt rigorous impriſonment. They loaded the former with very heavy chains about his arms and legs, and he was at the ſame time fixed to the wall by an iron bar. The room is above ten or twelve feet ſquare, with a little bed in it, and a miſerable iron ſtove. Yet here, in this abode of miſery, did he, though chained, complete with a pencil, an account of his life and conduct as a miniſter, which is penned, as I have been aſſured, with uncommon genius.

Count Brandt roſe chiefly under Struenſee's auſpices, though he was originally of an honourable deſcent. During a reſidence which the court made at one of the royal palaces, that of Hereſholm, it happened that his Majeſty quarrelled with Brandt, and, which was ſingular enough, challenged him: This the Count, you may imagine, declined. When they met ſoon after, the King repeated his defiance, and called him coward; and Brandt ſtill behaved with temper as became a ſubject; he thruſt his hand into his mouth, ſeized his tongue, and had nearly choaked him. In this ſituation can it be wondered at, that he ſhould bite the King's finger, or ſtrike him, or both? Self-preſervation muſt neceſſarily ſuperſede every other feeling at ſuch a moment, and plead his pardon.

By Struenſee's mediation the quarrel was immediately made up, and the King promiſed never more to remember or reſent the circumſtance of ſtriking him. Yet was this blow given to preſerve himſelf from imminent deſtruction, and from the fury of an enraged man, made the pretence for his condemnation. They ſaid he had lifted his hand againſt the King's ſacred perſon, which was death by the laws of Denmark.—His lawyer, I am aſſured, made an excellent defence for him, and very forcibly remarked the eſſential difference between aſſaulting the Sovereign, and only defending himſelf from a private attack. One of our former Monarchs, ſaid he, (Chriſtian V.) was uſed frequently to unbend himſelf among his nobles: On thoſe occaſions, it was his cuſtom to ſay, 'The King is not at home.' All the courtiers then behaved with the utmoſt freedom and familiarity, unreſtrained by the royal preſence.—When he choſe to reſume his kingly dignity, he ſaid, 'The King is again at home.' But what, added he, muſt we do now, when the King is never at home?—This ſeems more like the ſpeech of an Engliſhman than a Dane, and breathes a manly and unfettered ſpirit.

I have been aſſured that Struenſee reſigned himſelf to his own ſentence without murmuring, or attempting to deprecate the blow; but that he expreſſed the utmoſt pity and abhorrence, at the flagrant injuſtice committed in ſentencing Count Brandt to the ſame death.

The ſkulls and bones of theſe unnappy men are yet expoſed on wheels about a mile and a half out of town: I have viewed them with mingled commiſeration and horror. They hold up an awful and affecting leſſon for future ſtateſmen.

LONDON, *June* 15.

IF the late affair at Lexington was rebellion, as ſet forth in the Gazette, a correſpondent aſks, Why did not Lord B—— army halt and quell that rebellion? It certainly was their duty; and if regulars, continues he, are ſo ſure of beating, as Lord Sandwich ſays they are, why does not General Gage march out of Boſton and diſperſe the cowardly poltroons that are before his lines?

We hear that a diſſenting miniſter not many miles from London, preached a thankſgiving ſermon on Sunday laſt, for the victory obtained by the *Saints* over the troops commanded by *General Gage*.

June 27. It is ſaid that moſt of the *Officers of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe* at preſent wear ſwords, as they have private orders to quarrel (when they can do it *ſafely*) with all thoſe who aſſert that *General Gage's* troops *ran away* on a late occaſion. It is likewiſe added, that the *Kennedys*, *Balfe*, *M'Quirk**, and *Captain Jones*, will be quartered in different coffee-houſes to prevent the ſpreading of a like report to the advantage of our victorious Coloniſts. The arguments employed by theſe *friends to the King* will undoubtedly be of the moſt convincing kind; thoſe of *Captain Jones* will be urged particularly home—*a Poſteriori*.

* *M'Quirk died in New-Jerſey in December laſt.*

When the woman whom we adored as a virgin, is reduced to a ſtate of proſtitution, it is hardly poſſible not to feel more than common concern at ſo humiliating a change. Thus when the truly elegant and diſtinguiſhed author of *The Rambler* ſunk down into a political writer, his friends were as much affected for him, and with no leſs reaſon. In vain does he now ſtrive to charm and conquer as before. In vain does he labour to convert the ſtraws with which *Lord North* can arm him, into thunderbolts againſt our Colonies. In vain does he point his once ſucceſsful ridicule at their attempts to defend their own property. The firſt news, alas! that arrives, demonſtrates the futility of all his projects for their reduction; and proves that it is equally dangerous for a General or a Writer to undervalue the force and courage of his opponents. While *Dr. Johnſon* defended the cauſe of religion and morality, his armour was impenetrable, and every ſtroke of his ſword was mortal. Engaged as he is on the ſide of a venal Parliament and corrupt Adminiſtration, he appears almoſt on a level with other mercenaries; for tho' his uniform may be ſtill more ſplendid than that of his aſſociates in the ſame cauſe, his weapon, like that of *General Gage*, has but a leaden point.

June 28. They write from Algiers that near 800 ſlaves are daily employed there in making a baſon, to be flanked with nine batteries of cannon, wherein the whole Algerine fleet may lie in ſafety, in caſe of any bombardment.

June 29. It was currently ſaid yeſterday at the weſt end of the town, that General Gage and the troops at Boſton would immediately receive orders to return home.

What a triumphant clamour (ſays a correſpondent) was made in the courſe of the late war when we *took Ticonderoga?* But how quiet is the preſent *hector'd Miniſtry* about the *loſs of it?* Poor *Lord North*! well might he appear at the regatta with *diſhevelled hair*, and his wife in a *clouded* ſilk.—but hold!—Pray Gentlemen of the *Exciſe and Cuſtom-Houſe*, are we at liberty to ſay that we have loſt this place or not?—The news has not yet reached *your department*, has it, ye mighty puffers of his Lordſhip's adminiſtration?

The laſt time the Spaniards attacked Gibraltar was in the year 1727, when they were repulſed, purely by the bravery of the troops and the gallantry of the officers, there being at that time very well-grounded ſuſpicions that the Miniſtry would not at all have been diſpleaſed if it had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The intentions of adminiſtration to hire, and ſend foreign mercenaries to America, in order to reduce that country, ſhews pretty plainly the ſyſtematic deſigns of thoſe men, and the perfect correſpondence there is between the plan laid down, and the mode of execution intended. Engliſhmen will be tender of Engliſhmen. They ſecretly abhor any thing which wears the moſt diſtant appearance of ſlavery or arbitrary power. They never will be brought to act with alacrity, nor fight with zeal in a cauſe, which is as contrary to their current opinions, as it is reluctant to their nature. It is from this invincible propenſity to liberty, and this abhorrence of meaſures directly or indirectly ſubverſive of it, that England has for almoſt a century preſerved her liberties, in the midſt of a ſtanding army, becauſe that army has been compoſed of natives alone; and by the ſame mode of reaſoning we may well preſume, that all the other nations of Europe have for the greateſt part loſt theirs, becauſe they have been compelled to ſurrender them, by armies of foreign mercenaries, hired on the occaſion, or kept in conſtant pay.

A Gentleman reading a paragraph in the morning paper, that the ſeveral Britiſh artificers now in France, and employed in the different manufactures of that kingdom, will be immediately ordered home on pain of being declared out-laws and traitors to their country: Says the reader, will this intimidate them, when numbers who are declared ſo by the nation at large are received into the boſom of the favourite Thane?

July 1. A Remonſtrance has been received this week from the States General, ſaid to be on account of two Dutch merchantmen being detained at New-York by one of our men of war. It ſeems they had firelocks and ammunition on board, ſuppoſed for the Americans.

The bricklayers at the weſt end of the town have quitted the ſervice of their employers, for refuſing them ſix-pence a day addition to their wages; it is ſaid 200 of them are about ſhipping themſelves off for North-America.

Capt. Cook has ſent home from the Cape of Good Hope his Journals, &c. which are ſent to the King.

Extract of a Letter from a Lieut. of the Reſolution, dated Cape of Good Hope, March 14, 1775.

"After a tedious, but a ſucceſsful healthy voyage, we are ſafe arrived here, being among ſavages many months. Our people have been amazingly healthful, having loſt only ſix, five by accident, and one died of a decline. The ſcurvy never touched us, which we attribute to ſour-crout, cyder and other things carried out for that purpoſe.

"We have diſcovered many iſlands to the ſouthward of thoſe found out by other navigators. We have been twice at Otaheite, and relanded a native that we took from thence, a fellow of no ability, even ſo ſtupid as not to be informed of any common things. When we left the land of Terra del Fuego, we ſtretched as far to the Southward as 71 deg. 11 min. and a great many deg. W. lon. we met with many iſlands of ice, and landed upon a rock in that parallel of lat. diſcovered no continent, but the ice is a plain indication of more land, though not ſeen by us.

"We ſend home by this conveyence many curious and valuable rarities, with plans, landſcapes, plants, &c. After we have refitted, and recruited our ſpirits, we ſhall ſail for St. Helena, from thence home, where I flatter myſelf we ſhall arrive about the middle of July."

July 4. It is ſaid, that Dr. Johnſon himſelf is the re-publiſher of his own *Jacobitical Pamphlet* which originally came out in abuſe of the *preſent family on the throne* in 1739. The reaſon given for this its ſecond appearance is, that he is ſeeking ſome pretext to throw up his *penſion*, that he may eſcape the *infamy* of being *compelled to write* any more on the ſide of the preſent *weak and cruel adminiſtration*.

At the concluſion of the late war Great-Britain had a greater naval force fit for actual ſervice than all Europe beſides, by its utmoſt efforts, could be able to fit out and man properly in the ſpace of two years.

It was pretty remarkable, that whenever Malcolm, who was tarred and feathered at Boſton, was queſtioned by any of the cabinet miniſters, there were two things they could never prevail on him to ſay: The firſt was, that the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts would not fight; the other, that none of the other colonies, particularly that of New-York, would join their Boſton brethren in caſe of extremities, for he always continued to affirm the contrary.

A certain celebrated ſpeech in the Upper Aſſembly, relative to the native cowardice of the Americans, is, it is reported, totally diſclaimed by the noble perſon to whom this ſpurious production is imputed. It is however, not unworthy of obſervation, that Lord Suffolk, in reply to what he heard, or what he dreamed he heard, ſaid, he would never wiſh to have it aſſerted, much leſs endeavoured to be propagated, that there were any of his Majeſty's ſubjects who wanted perſonal courage. Beſides, ſays his Lordſhip, no ſuch ſuppoſition is at all neceſſary to be brought in ſupport of the propriety of the preſent meaſures. We may ſuppoſe any thing elſe. We may ſuppoſe they will return to a proper ſenſe of their duty. We may ſuppoſe they want diſcipline; but we can never bring ourſelves to believe that any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, much leſs Engliſhmen, or the deſcendants of Engliſhmen, will be found deficient in perſonal proweſs.

Advices of a very diſagreeable nature have been received within a day or two, but whether from the continent of Europe or the continent of America, continues a profound ſecret.

July 6. It is ſaid the Miniſter, out of compliment to Lord Chatham, is making an experiment to confirm the publick opinion about his political judgment. That great politician declared the little finger of Great-Britain was ſufficient to cruſh the whole power of America; the miniſtry have ſent this little finger, under the conduct of General Gage. If the Americans are cowards, this little finger will cruſh them; but if they behave like men, the miniſter, to follow the metaphor, will make a bad hand of this buſineſs.

It is now univerſally agreed that General Gage and the troops under his command, ſtand in a prodigious critical and dangerous ſituation; for if he ſhould keep himſelf and his men cooped up in the town, and continue to act on the defenſive the whole ſummer, they will both fall a ſacrifice in the winter to the attacks of their enemies, and the rigour of the climate, as they will be deprived of all ſuccour, and cut off from all communication with Europe during that period.

July 8. That the family upon the throne ſhould ſooth the Tories and Jacobites, and coax them into good humour, is a piece of policy not at all unreaſonable or unjuſtifiable, but that the old and determined enemies of the family of Brunſwick ſhould be taken into favour, ſhould be cheriſhed, promoted, advanced, and careſſed, to an almoſt utter excluſion of the great families who maintained, ſupported, and eſtabliſhed the Hanover ſucceſſion, is a myſtery that none but the Thane, Lord Mansfield, Jenkinſon, and the reſt of the Junto, can reveal.

CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 14.

The following liſts of the perſons now in Boſton goal and who have died there, for no other crime than that of being friends to their country, was brought out of Boſton a few days ago.

Priſoners taken at Bunker's-Hill, June 17.

Lieut. Col. Parker, of Clemsford, dead. Capt. Benjamin Walker, of Clemsford, dead. Lieut. Amaziah Foſſet, of Groton, dead. Lieut. William Scott, of Peterſborough, alive. Serj. Rob. Phelps, of Lancaſter, dead. Phineas Nevers, of Windſor, dead. Oliver Stevens, Townſend, dead. Daniel M'Grath, unknown, dead. John Perkins, New-Rutland, alive. Amaſa Fiſk, Pepperrel, dead. Daniel Seſſions, Andover, alive. Jonathan Norton, Newberry Port, alive. Philip Johnſon Peck, Boſton-Mansfield, alive. Benjamin Bigelow, Peckerfield, alive. Benjamin Wilſon, Billerica, alive. Archibald M'Intoſh, Townſend, dead. David Kemp, Groton, dead. John Deland, Charleſtown, alive. Lawrence Sullivan, Weathersfield, alive. Thomas Kettel, (a lad, diſmiſſed) Charleſtown, alive. William Robinſon, unknown, dead. Benjamin Roſs, Aſhford, Connecticut, dead. John Dillon, Jerſey, Old-England, dead. One unknown, dead. William Kench, Peckerfield, dead. James Lodge, Edinburg, Scotland, dead. William Rollinſon, Connecticut, dead. John Lord, unknown, dead. James Milliken, Boſton, dead. Stephen Foſter, Grotton, dead.

Dead 20. Alive 10. Diſmiſſed 1.

Riſſe-Men, Priſoners.

Walter Cruſe, taken, York County, Pennſylvania. John Brown, ditto, ditto.

Cornelius Tuniſon, deſerted from the American Camp, and confined for attempting to get back.

Priſoners, inhabitants of Boſton, Sept. 2.

Maſter Lovell, impriſoned 65 days, charged with being a ſpy, and giving intelligence to the rebels.

Mr. Leach, 65 days, charged with being a ſpy, and ſuſpected of taking plans.

Mr. Peter Edes, and Mr. William Star, 75 days, each, for having fire arms concealed in their houſes.

Mr. John Gill, Printer, 29 days, for printing treaſon, ſedition and rebellion.

WATERTOWN, *September* 11.

We hear that Capt. Malbone arrived at Newport laſt Tueſday, in about 6 weeks from Ireland, and brings advice that the Parliament of Ireland have reſolved that no more troops ſhould be ſent to America; and alſo that no more proviſion ſhould be ſhipped from thence. Several recruiting parties in attempting to inliſt men had been killed.

By Capt. Malbone, we learn, that the people of Ireland are ſo high in our favour, that a perſon can ſcarce ſay a word againſt America, without being knocked down, and that they are determined no more troops ſhall be ſent from thence to Boſton, or any part of this country.

WORCESTER, *Sept.* 13.

A gentleman in Boſton writes his friend in the country, that there is good news arrived there from England for America, what it was he did not mention.

NEWBURY-PORT, *September* 8, 1775.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Marblehead, we learn, that a ſhip which ſailed from Portſmouth laſt Tueſday bound for the Weſt Indies, was taken by one of the piratical ſhips of war, viz. the Lively, and yeſterday morning was retook by a ſchooner from Marblehead, with a Midſhipman and ſix ſailors on board, and carried into Cape-Ann, with a conſiderable quantity of fiſh, beef, &c. on board; there were alſo at the ſame time a brig and ſloop taken and carried into Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 25.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 1.

"The ſpirit diſplayed by the conduct of all the Colonies you may believe gives great ſatisfaction to all the friends of America. To thoſe who are acquainted with the genius and diſpoſition of that people it is no more than what was expected, but to the people of this country, who from their cradles have been taught to believe (by almoſt every occurrenee that has happened within their own obſervation) that public virtue does not exiſt, it ſtill appears like a romance, which they cannot yet bring themſelves to believe. The Miniſtry, however, have been ſtunned, and are not yet recovered from the blow. One time they propoſed ſending more troops, and embodying the militia in order to ſupply their place at home. At another time it was propoſed ſending mercenaries from Hanover, but that idea ſeems to have ſubſided; now they talk of ſending more ſhips of war, and ſundry are actually ordered to be got in readineſs but whether they will ſail or not I ſuſpect will depend upon future deliberations. In the mean time give me leave to relate the ſubſtance of a converſation a friend of mine had with Lord North a few days ago. His Lordſhip aſked him what effect he thought his motion would have when it came to be conſidered by the Congreſs? He told him he did not think it would have any; it was not calculated for them; it ſeemed rather deſigned for the different aſſemblies, with a view, as he apprehended, of diſjoining, the reverſe of uniting them under one general head as in Congreſs. His Lordſhip diſclaimed the idea of having any intention to divide. He ſaid he had no objection to their meeting in Congreſs; they had a right to meet together and to conſult if they choſe it. and it was impoſſible to prevent it: What he wiſhed was, that they would take it under conſideration, and recommend ſuch things to the different aſſemblies as might be attended with conciliatory effects. My Lord, ſays the Gentleman, I cannot ſee that the motion itſelf contains any matter that can ſerve as a ground work to go upon. It is no act of the legiſlature; it contains no promiſe; it is not even the promiſe of a miniſter, who to day is, and tomorrow may be ſucceeded by one who may not think himſelf at all bound by the promiſe of his predeceſſor; it is not even a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons; it is no more than an opinion of a committee of that Houſe upon a future contingency, and your Lordſhip will pardon me when I obſerve, that the people of that country have learnt to entertain ſuch an idea of the diſpoſition of the ſervants of the Crown to encroach upon the liberties of the ſubject. Your Lordſhip will excuſe me; I do not mean your Lordſhip in particular, but they dare not truſt them. He declared he never entertained an idea of *ſubduing* America, *properly ſpeaking*; if he had, he ſaid, he ſhould have ſent a much greater force. What was ſent was only what was thought ſufficient to protect the friends of government. But if the colonies are determined to go on, let them. Let them apply to France or Spain (theſe he ſeemed to think the only powers who would afford them any protection) let them ſee if they will treat them any better than we have done. We have it ſtill in our power to diſtreſs their trade, which we moſt aſſuredly will do till they have made ample compenſation for the expence and loſs we have ſuſtained on their account—It would be eaſy to make a number of obſervations on the above diſcourſe, the wheedling, cajoling, contemptible nature of which I think muſt ſtrike you in the firſt inſtance. His Lordſhip dined yeſterday, according to annual cuſtom, with the Weſt-India Merchants, upon which occaſions he generally affects to be joyous, but it was remarked that he was *unuſually* dull. Lord Dartmouth the other day, with ſeeming great ſatisfaction, told a gentleman that there was a report in town that the Congreſs had taken Lord North's motion under conſideration, which he hoped was true; but upon the gentleman's aſſuring him that the aſſembly of Pennſylvania were actually voting money as their quota towards paying an American army, which might be conſidered as a prelude to all the other provinces doing the ſame, he ſeemed not a little diſconcerted."

Extract of a letter dated Pall-Mall, July 8.

"I am happy you are ſettled in Philadelphia, a city that is and ſhall be bleſt. The great founder, Penn, was inſpired with true wiſdom, and God gave him an heart to form a city and colony for a refuge to the perſecuted aſſertors of the rights of human nature at this day; when it is the determination of adminiſtration, at leaſt part of them, with the King, to deſtroy ſuch towns as lay on the ſea. But dont be frightned or deceived, they cannot accompliſh their horrid ſchemes. Your ſecuring of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point has overthrown their deſigns, and now in revenge they ſay, *we will deſtroy their towns*. You ſee by this what you are to expect. The heart of Pharaoh is hardened, and the chariot will be driven ſo faſt that the wheels will fly off in a ſea of blood.

"Our worthy Lord Mayor has exerted himſelf abundantly. He has called a Common Hall of the Livery and held a Common Council at three different times, and ſent up a petition and remonſtrance; and this day the proceedings of the City are in the preſs to be publiſhed to all the counties in England, and our patriots, with an American bravery, are determined to proteſt againſt the doings of the Parliament and enter into an aſſociation. They have drawn up very ſpirited reſolves—But as yet you muſt have patience—Great bodies move ſlow! The people in England have long been inured to oppreſſion, and are not ſo quick in their feelings as the Americans: They are indeed more moderate, but have already diſcovered their abhorrence to the plans of the tyrants in ſuch a manner as to make them repent they laid them; and in a few months, ſhould there be no ſubmiſſion on your ſide (which God grant there may not) they will call home Gage and let you alone a while, as they cannot get men to go on ſo horrid an errand. The officers hear that the rifle-men intend killing them only, which is moſt excellent news, as it not only diſcourages the officers but makes the ſoldiers think well of the Americans, as they hate their officers and will certainly deſert if they have opportunity. It is not England, but only eight Miniſters of State with the King and his tools in Parliament, that are fighting againſt you, and uſe every unfair means to deceive the people of England. I underſtand fort Ticonderoga is to be retaken by Carlton, who has 1000 Scotch Highlanders gone over to him, commanded by Col. Murray, with 1900 more who are now enliſting in Scotland: This you may depend on.

"Our wiſe Miniſtry, in order to deceive the people, circulate falſe reports in the papers and otherwiſe every day both for and againſt the Americans, that mens minds may be ſo confounded they will not know what to depend upon: But you may depend upon it that ſhould it coſt all the blood and treaſure of Old England they would proſecute their efforts to ſubdue you. Even the officers who are to execute their plans are ignorant of their ultimate deſigns.

"They now give out that Lord Chatham is to be called in to head a new adminiſtration, and that a new ſyſtem of politics is to take place; but nothing can be further from their intentions. Lord Chatham never can come into their views, and thoſe views being the poſſeſſion of place, power and treaſure, they will never give them up as long as they can poſſibly hold them. They have brought the King ſo far into their meaſures that he cannot recede; ſo that they are now together in the place where they will remain till your wiſdom and bravery ſhew the people of England that tyrants are to be got at by very ſimple means.

"No ſtatute can be made to put arms into the hands of Roman Catholics, and, in conſequence, if you could procure proof that General Carlton has done this, and convey that evidence to this city, you would find the great cauſe brought to iſſue here in a few months, *fat verbum!* Your ſalvation depends on your firmneſs and aſſiduity. If you ſubmit, ſixty of you are to be hanged in Philadelphia, and the ſame number in New-York: £.500 is offered for Capt. Sear's head in particular; a ſecret order"

Extract of another letter, dated July 9.

"Our dependance on New-York, and (under God) the preſervation of that city and colony from a very ſhameful defection which had been fatal to the cauſe of freedom, has been greatly owing to the abilities, zeal and aſſiduity of the worthy Mr. Holt. What pleaſure is it for thoſe whoſe chief enjoyment conſiſts in the happineſs and ſecurity of their fellow creatures, to witneſs ſuch exertions to ſave our country, to annoy its inſidious enemies, and carry into every corner of it the diſcoveries and advice of its friends!

"The buſineſs is now to develope the ſchemes laying to deceive and divide the New-Yorkers, finding mere force like to anſwer no valuable end. They now talk of blocking up the ports, and thus diſtreſſing the trade to make people quarrel with each other, which quarrels ſome are employed to foment. They have given out word that they will call Lord Chatham into office, but it is falſe; Chatham is old and very feeble, not able to bear the fatigues of buſineſs: Beſides he will not accept it without a total change of the Miniſtry, a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament, and the calling of a new one by the free choice of the people.

"The true ſtate of the matter is, that the Miniſtry ſtill intend to drive on in hopes that you will in time ſubmit and all will be theirs. They uſe every means in their power to deceive the people both here and in America, that they may get their plan eſtabliſhed of keeping up a large ſtanding army in the colonies, encreaſed by degrees till they become maſters of the coloniſts and all their property, as they have done here.

The Lord Mayor is aſſiduous to the laſt. The Livery of London are now all alarmed, and have ſent petitions and remonſtrances one after another: They have taken up the affair in ſuch good earneſt as will very probably excite a civil war in England. The ferment in the city is certainly prodigious. The land-holders alſo begin to be moved and aid the merchants, and the common people are all entering into aſſociations and conſulting what is beſt to be done.

"*Intelligence Extraordinary, Sunday, July* 9. The Council is determined to proceed againſt America.—They are determined Lord Chatham ſhall not come into adminiſtration again.—The Lords ſay the clamor of Wilkes and his greaſy gown may march up Pall Mall, but there will be no notice taken of his mob; the city will not come up; no ſpirit in the people; all is peace in the city.—Gage is to be broke for not ſending out more powder to his men in Lexington battle, which was the cauſe of their defeat.—Gage's tame behaviour has been the cauſe of this delay.—America muſt not be loſt for a few mens lives, 60,000 men can well be ſpared to ſubdue the rebels, and not ſuffer the faction in America to bully Great-Britain out of her colonies.

"In the laſt cabal it was adviſed to take up the printer of the Reſolves of the Livery of London, as a libel on the King, and to take up Wilkes as an abettor; but it was thought not prudent to ſtir in this matter, as the Livery are now determined to aſſert their rights, and they have republiſhed their Reſolves in hand-bills, diſtributed them all round London, paſted them on boards and hung them up in all the public houſes in and about London, and ſent them to the different towns and croſs-roads in England.

"The ſailors will enter into the ſervice.—Six ſhips put into commiſſion to aſſiſt in blocking up the ports of Virginia.—Orders have been ſent to Gage to riſque a battle for the honour of Old England.—Lord Mansfield was ſent for to Buckingham-houſe, 10 o'clock at night, Friday.—Lord Dartmouth ſays he expects a ſubmiſſion from the Congreſs.—News from Gibraltar; they expect a Spaniſh fleet there.

"If America ſends any the leaſt conceſſion, nay ever ſo ſmall, they are undone---ruined; for orders will be thereupon ſent to hang the principal provincial officers, to confiſcate their eſtates and adverti ſe them to be ſold in London, with a reward for their heads dead or alive.—If America ſubmits ſhe muſt pay all the expences of the land and ſea armament, eſtimated at two millions, which it has coſt England to reduce the rebels to obedience.

"GREAT NEWS! that the riſle-men reſolve to take aim at the Scotch officers: It affords great diverſion to the Engliſh to hear of the American riſle-men's reſolve.

"At a club yeſterday the gentlemen all agreed, that in caſe America behaved as heretofore towards England, and had no mind to revolt or ſet up for themſelves, that on ſuch conviction they ſhould aſſiſt and ſupport them. The Miniſtry having always aſſured the people of England that nothing was intended but to bring America to a proper ſubjection, which it was the duty of every Engliſhman to conſent to; but now the blood of their brethren (no matter by what name called) was ſpilt, there was a loud call to ſee why, and who was the cauſe of this uproar—That Engliſhmen dont allow of blood and murder—That trials by jury is a ſtanding teſt—And that they are determined to have an enquiry into theſe matters.

"The ſhipwrights, *i. e.* a good part of them, came up to London yeſterday, on their way to Kew, to petition.

"The women talk of petitioning the Queen.—It is ſaid King James had 57 petitions the ſame year he ran away. *Query*, Has not George had near that number.

"The refugees who lately deſerted their own homes to ſeek protection in England are very ſilent, keep cloſe and dont talk of American affairs, only ſeem to think they will go back and fight, as they find the ſpirit of the times likely to drive them back. *N. B.* An Engliſhman hates a coward.

"The ſix men of war are not manned yet; draughts from the other ſhips are to fill them up. Lord Sandwich pays a man to puff him off in the papers, but that means fails now; the people begin to ſee; the ſubject of diſpute with America ſeems now better underſtood.—Begin to be alarmed—they are come up to London—a total ſtoppage of their trade.—The great plenty of wheat brought into England has kept people eaſy, as *while no want, no complaint*.—The names of all perſons who write letters to America are to be returned. For the future no intelligence is to go over: Men are employed to ſtop letters, to lurk in Coffee houſes, to find out, fetch and carry."

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Sept.* 19, 1775.

In order to carry into execution the General Aſſociation, and, as far as poſſible, to prevent any breaches thereof,

Reſolved, 1ſt. Each vendue maſter ſhall immediately be called on to take an oath or affirmation to the following effect—That he will not receive, or take into his poſſeſſion, or diſpoſe of by public ſale, or otherwiſe, any goods, wares or merchandize, that he may have reaſon to believe have been imported contrary to the Aſſociation.—That upon any perſon's applying to him to ſell goods, if there ſhould be the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid goods were imported contrary to the Aſſociation, he ſhall not diſpoſe of them until ſaid perſon produces a certificate from the Committee of the city, town, or diſtrict, from whence ſaid goods were received.—And that in all their future buſineſs, as vendue maſters, they will faithfully adhere to the Aſſociation, and will not, in any reſpect, aid, aſſiſt, or countenance, any perſon or perſons who may attempt an infraction thereof.

Reſolved, 2d. That Meſſrs. Chriſtopher Marſhall, ſen. Samuel Moore, George Schloſſer, Timothy Matlack, Joſeph Watkins, jun. Chriſtopher Pechin, Jacob Shriner, Thomas Cuthbert, Joſeph Dean, Joſeph Blewer, and Francis Gurney, or any three of them be a Committee, for the purpoſe of inſpecting the invoices and goods, that may be received by any vendue maſter or maſters; whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to obtain full ſatisfaction of the proper importation of all goods offered for ſale at public vendue. And where there is any doubt in the minds of the Committee reſpecting any goods, the vendue maſter ſhall produce the invoice of ſaid goods, ſigned by the perſon who ſent them for ſale, who ſhall be called on to prove their importation agreeable to the Aſſociation. The ſaid Committee, or any three of them, ſhall alſo be impowered to give certificates to all perſons, who buy goods at any of the vendues in the city and liberties, upon the vendue maſter's requeſting the ſame.

3d. To the end that the above regulations be duly attended to, *Reſolved*, That if any vendue maſters in the city or liberties, ſhall refuſe or neglect an immediate and punctual compliance therewith, no merchant or others ought to ſend any goods for ſale to ſuch vendue maſter or maſters; and that no ſhop-keepers or others ought to purchaſe any goods, either by public or private ſale, of ſuch vendue maſters—And further, that the name and conduct of ſuch vendue maſter or maſmaſters ſhall be publiſhed in the news-papers.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

On the 21ſt inſt. a ſmall ſloop arrived at New-York from Newbern, North-Carolina, and brings a melancholy account of the late gale of wind at that place: It is ſaid about 50 ſail are caſt away upon that coaſt, among them Capt. Watt, of this port, and two ſmall veſſels from New-York.

On Friday arrived here Captain Bruſter from London; in lat. 43: 21, he ſpoke Capt. Miller, in a ſhip from Jamaica for London; in lat. 30: 43, ſpoke the Rebecca, Capt. Caton, from Philadelphia for Falmouth, and the ſhip Annapolis, Captain Hendricks, from Maryland for London, diſmaſted, from on board whom he took the following paſſengers, Lloyd Dulany, Eſq; and Lady, Dr. Stuart and ſon, Mr. Brice, Mr. Hanſon, and Mr. Diggs.

On Saturday laſt RICHARD PETERS, D. D. reſigned the Rectory of the United Epiſcopal Churches of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, in this city, on account of his advanced age, and bodily infirmities.

*** A good Family CHAIR HORSE to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Printer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Barcelona.
Brig Jenny, W. M'Culloch, Cadiz.
Sch. Kitty, J. Smart, Hiſpaniola.
Brig King George, G. Geddis, Hiſpaniola.
Sch. Gen. Wolfe, J. Lambert, Dominica.
Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, London.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Sloop Adventure, B. Clarke, New-Providence.
Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Jamaica.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, qualified to elect Members of Aſſembly for the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude I reflect on the repeated marks of your eſteem and confidence, manifeſted by your electing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for many years paſt. But as I am now grown old in your ſervice, attended with many infirmities, which, together with the neceſſary care of my own private affairs, renders my ſervice in that important ſtation any longer very inconvenient to myſelf: I therefore requeſt you not to put my name in your tickets at the enſuing election. As this is the only favour I ever requeſted of you (except of the ſame kind) I hope you will chearfully grant this, which will much oblige Your ſincere friend,

**1 JOHN JACOBS.

Wilmington, September 25, 1775.

THE EXAMINATION of the WILMINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL will be held on *Wedneſday*, the 18th of *October* enſuing, at which time the Truſtees of ſaid ſchool are requeſted to attend.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-office in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL's ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

CAMBRICKS AND LAWNS,

TO BE SOLD BY

KING AND HARPER,

The ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet.*

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, has a large and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he will ſell, wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms for caſh, viz.

SUPERFINE, middling and coarſe broadcloths; ſuperfine caſſimers and ſagathies; ſuperfine and middling ſcarlet coatings and frizes; an aſſortment of the fineſt coatings and frizes perhaps ever imported, with rattinets & ſhalloons to match; macaroni velvets & velverets, plain ditto, royal ribs, Dutch cords and corduroys, ſerge denims, cotton denims and worſted ſattinets; gold and ſilver, ſpangled and baſket buttons; white ſilk breeches pieces and other hoſiery of various ſorts; paduaſoys, mantuas, India taffaties, ſtriped and plain Perſians, figured and plain ſattins, figured and plain modes, womens and mens black Genoa velvets, ſuperfine black hair ſhag; chintzes, cottons and callicoes; book, jacconet and other muſlins; cambricks, lawns and kentings; ladies riding feathers; Japan waiters; India, Barcelona and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs; with a great variety of other articles too tedious for an advertiſement.

DANCING AND FENCING.

MR. PIKE has opened SCHOOL at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, for the inſtruction of young Ladies, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, from eight o'clock in the morning till one o'clock.

For young Gentlemen, from four o'clock on the ſame days till eight in the evening; and on Saturdays a general practice of the whole from two o'clock till ſix.

En Evening School from ſix o'clock till nine, for ſuch perſons as may want practice, or had not an opportunity of learning very young.

He teaches all the modern dances that can with propriety and decorum be taught to Ladies and Gentlemen, with cotillons, &c. &c.

He teaches the uſe of the SMALL SWORD at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to David Franks, Eſq; oppoſite to Coombs's Alley, Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, from ſix o'clock in the morning to half paſt one. Such Gentlemen as chuſe to be taught in private, may by applying to him fix their time.

He will endeavour to merit the favours of the Public, by a conſtant ttendance and ſtrict regard to the behaviour of his pupils as uſual.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 10th *inſt.* (*September*) *from the Subſcriber, living near Hagar's town, in Frederick county, Maryland, a Dutch ſervant man, named* LEONARD MILLER, *aged* 22 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, ſmooth faced, black hair, has a large ſcar on the right ſide of his belly, and four marks on one of his arms as if twice ſhot through; had on when he went away, a brown waiſtcoat without ſleeves, one half of the buttons mohair the other half white metal, a felt hat, a ſhirt, and a pair of check trowſers; he ſpeaks ſome Engliſh, as alſo French and Latin. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by* JOHN HOSS.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

THE DILEMMA.

IN ev'ry Civil War this hazard's run:
"Conquer, thour't ruin'd; conquer'd, thour't undone."
Who gives the advice, shews wond'rous want of skill;
But those who follow it, are weaker still.
Of understanding is not he bereft,
Whose right hand is employ'd to maim his left?

TO THE MINISTER.

MY LORD,

"SUCH was the cruelty and barbarity of the "rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears "of some of the wounded men who fell into their "hands"——O the bloody-minded villains!—— "Nay, nay, if that be the case (cry the old women) I am against the Americans now. 'Let them all be cut to pieces; the sooner the better"——That such should be the language of credulity of old women, male and female, is not wonderful. Your Lordship's consummate knowledge of the world informed you, that some women and children may be frighted out of their wits by a story of a Rawhead and Bloodybones. You judged right, my Lord, it has had the effect. "What, scalp our pretty officers! O the terrible barbarians! Who knows but they may scalp my Lord Percy next, and cut off his ears and other members?" Such, I say, my Lord, is now the language of some fools, who, ten days ago, were vociferous in the cause of Liberty. What they read in the Gazette they take for Gospel. But what do you gain by the acquisition of such proselytes? Was it prudent in your Lordship, for the sake of raising the short-lived clamour of credulity, to pledge your veracity with the public, by relating, in the Gazette, a foolish tale of scalping, ghosts and hobgoblins? Of which story you yourself did not believe one syllable. Fye, fye, my Lord, it has an ungracious appearance. Such shallow strokes of artifice do but injure your cause, and convince the world, that you are ignorant even of the first principles of policy. The Americans are better politicians than to treat their prisoners with inhumanity. Notwithstanding the silly account in your late Gazette; notwithstanding the assertions of a thousand Gazettes, the Public will find, in the course of this unfortunate war, that such of the King's troops as fall into the hands of the Americans will be treated with the utmost tenderness. Your Lordship, it is true hath done every thing in your power to drive them to madness; and in that situation it were no great wonder, if some female follower of this *rebel army*, having just lost her husband, and considering the first dead soldier she found as your Lordship's representative; I say, my Lord, it were no great wonder, if a female thus enraged should cut off his ears. Some such event may possibly have happened. The history of civil wars hath ever been stained with acts of cruelty committed by the stragglers from both armies, which no human power could prevent; and for which, consequently, not the commanders in the field, but those in the cabinet, are responsible. Besides, my Lord, you must remember, that since you have declared the Americans rebels, they fight with halters round their necks. You have made them desperate, and you cannot therefore wonder if the less rational part of them should, on some occasion, act irrationally. As to this story of scalping and maiming, you will soon learn, to the total destruction of your credit with the public, that it has not the least foundation in truth.

* * * *

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

IN the review of the commerce of this country I gave you in my last, it appeared that the trade of this country (speaking at large) depends in so great a measure upon America, that it must absolutely stand or fall with our friendly connexion with America. If commerce falls, manufactures must fall with it, for trade is the export of fabrics; manufactures sinking, that is, manufacturer starving, and the kingdom losing its wealth, will be very interesting spectacles to landed men. Can they be so infatuated as to imagine that they are to roll in their present luxury and idleness with tenants breaking all around them? What is it that enables their tenants to pay 20s. an acre? Commerce and manufactures. What enables them to pay 20s. now for land, which twenty years ago let but for 14s.? Increase of wealth from commerce and manufactures. What enables them with ease to improve their estates, by buildings, manuring, draining, roads, harbours, and navigations? General wealth. What enables them to borrow money for all these works at three and a half per cent? Increase of wealth. And as a general corollary from the whole, to what is the increase of general wealth and prosperity owing, but the manufactures and commerce—And we have shewn that these great pillars of the state once rested on that solid rock America, which so many men, from Mr. Grenville to the present junto, have been undermining, boring into, picking away, and now a huge cargo of gun-powder is crammed into the excavation ready for the torch to be applied, in order to blow the whole into the air. Landed men bring the tools for this blessed piece of work. Landed men are the labourers to supply the miners—they are the supporters of the undertaking; when the blast comes that cuts off America, they will feel it like poison through all their own limbs; not an acre of their estates but will suffer; cultivation dies, and that luxury and dissipation which flowed from it must change to poverty and rags. But as it has been said, that so far from the question being the losing America, hostilites are commenced against the Colonies, and the present measures pursued, in order to save America to this country, and that any other measures would infallibly lose all those advantages which I have been describing; there cannot be a more futile argument; in answer to it, let us look back to the connexion between this country and the Colonies, before the late Stamp Act was hatched; there was then the undefined connexion, the untried, unthought of rights, which gave this country the means of prosperity. We attacked America, and started the matter of right, while we enjoyed the unlimitted possession, and ran into that ocean of folly and injustice, in which we find ourselves at present. Now the question is, being wrong, shall we persist in error, and conquer the Americans, that we may in their servitude find advantages which did not result from their freedom? This is the system in which we are embarked—this is the hopeful voyage we are making in a sea where there is nothing but rocks—where we cannot find a safe channel, for there is none to find. But granting what we have every hour less reason to expect, that we shall be able to conquer them, what are we to do? Why, Mr. Rigby tells us, keep an army in America, in order to keep the Americans dutiful; and make them pay the troops that chastise them. There is an end of commerce, of trade, of manufacture, of all those benefits we have hitherto received; nothing clearer than this—we change it all for a new benefit—a standing army paid by America! There is the ruin, the end, the measure of all these proceedings, of all this iniquity—a standing army for the crown is to be the price of a commerce which has carried our national prosperity to the highest pitch. This is the old story which history is so full of, the advantages of the people sacrificed for the private interest of royal ambition. Your's, &c.

CRITO.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) Sept.* 9.

THE shocking accounts of damage done by the rains last week are numerous; most of the mill-dams are broke, the corn laid almost level with the ground, and fodder destroyed; many ships and other vessels drove ashore and damaged, at Norfolk, Hampton, and York.

IN the heavy storm of wind and rain, which came on last Saturday, and continued most part of the night, the Mercury man of war was drove from her station abreast of the town of Norfolk, and stuck fast aground in shoal water; it is thought she will not be got off without a great deal of trouble. The Otter's tender went ashore in the night, near Hampton; a number of the inhabitants boarded her next day, secured the rigging, guns, &c. and then burnt the vessel. Six of the tenders men were made prisoners, but have since been released, in consequence of some threats from the Governor.

Yesterday morning John Randolph, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General for this colony, with his Lady and daughters, set out from this city for Norfolk, to embark for Great-Britain.

From Hampton we learn, that they begin to receive melancholy accounts of the loss of lives, &c. in the late storm. Mr. Robert's vessel, of Portsmouth, was cast away, and every soul on board perished, except the master and a boy. Two ships from Ireland are likewise lost.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, keeps cruising about (wandering like Cain) and at the time of the late storm was up in James River, on a reconnoitring party.

It is reported at Norfolk, that the remainder of the troops which Lord Dunmore expected from St. Augustine are taken and carried into Charlestown, a vessel having been fitted out from thence for the purpose.

Every day last week it rained more or less, and sometimes continued chief part of the night; but on Saturday it never ceased pouring down, and towards noon the wind began to rise, which increased soon afterwards to a mere hurricane, it blowing most furiously from the N. E. till near 10 o'Clock at night. Infinite damage has been done to the crops of corn and tobacco, much wheat spoiled in barns, a great number of trees blown down, and almost every mill-dam in the country given way. ——Capt. Robertson and Capt. M'Cunn, both lying at York town, bound for London, and laden with tobacco, were drove ashore, and must unload before they can be got off; but the Prospect, Norwood, likewise for London, with tobacco, had the good fortune to ride out the storm, and has received no injury. Some other smaller vessels were drove ashore, but will be got off with little damage. At Norfolk all the small craft were drove ashore, besides some ships, which have been chiefly got off, except the Mercury man of war, Capt. M'Cartney, who lies in two feet water only; *and there may he stick fast, fast!*—Capt. Squires, of the Otter sloop, going round to York in his tender, had very near perished in the storm, being cast away upon Back river, near Hampton; where his vessel was burnt by the people thereabouts, in return for his harbouring gentlemen's negroes, and suffering his sailors to steal poultry, hogs, &c. Two of the crew were run-away slaves from Col. Wilson Miles Cary's quarters, in King and Queen, who were taken soon after they got ashore; and his pilot, a mulatto man, was the property of Henry King, Esq; of Hampton, with whom, after skulking in the woods about 48 hours, he found means to paddle off in a canoe.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 20.

Intelligence received by the CONGRESS *from General* SCHUYLER, *Sept.* 18, 1775.

"General Montgomery, from information received on the 25th of August, being apprehensive that the enemy's armed vessels might get into the lake unless an immediate movement was made to the Isle aux Noix, resolved to proceed with what force he could carry, of which he advised General Schuyler, who was at Albany attending the Indian treaty. General Schuyler upon receipt of this immediately left Albany, and on the 30th arrived, very much indisposed, at Ticonderoga, which place he left the 31st, after having given the proper orders for bringing up the artillery, &c. &c. On the 4th of September, General Schuyler joined General Montgomery at Isle la Motte. On that day both moved on, and arrived at Isle aux Noix. On the 5th, General Schuyler drew up a declaration, which he sent among the Canadians. And as it was judged going to St. John's, weak as he was, his numbers not exceeding one thousand, might have a good effect on the Canadians, and encourage them to join, he resolved upon the measure, and accordingly early on the 6th embarked, and without any obstruction proceeded towards St. John's. When he arrived in sight of the enemy's works, and at the distance of about two miles, the enemy began to fire from their fortress, but without doing any damage; he approached half a mile nearer, and then landed without opposition, in a close deep swamp. After being formed, his army marched in the best manner they could in grounds marshy and covered with woods, in order to approach and reconnoitre the fortresses. Major Hobby and Capt. Mead of the Connecticut forces being on the left, and a little advanced, were attacked in crossing a creek by a party of Indians, from whom they received a heavy fire, but our troops gallantly pressing on them they soon gave way, and left us the ground. In this rencontre we lost a serjeant, a corporal and three privates killed, one missing, and eight wounded, three of whom are since dead. Besides these, Major Hobby was shot through the thigh, but not dangerously, and Capt. Mead received a slight wound through the shoulder, as did Lieutenant Brown in the hand. The surviving wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

Night now coming on, our Generals drew their men together, and cast up a small entrenchment, to defend themselves in case of an attack in the night.

In the evening, General Schuyler received certain intelligence that the enemy's fortifications were complete, and plentifully furnished with cannon; that one of their vessels was launched, and would be ready to sail in three or four days, and is to carry sixteen guns.

He also learned, that in the afternoon's engagement five Indians were killed, and four badly wounded, besides several others, the condition of whose wounds was not known; that Capt. Tyce of Johnstown was wounded in the belly.

On the seventh in the morning (having been undisturbed through the night, excepting a few shells, which did no other damage than slightly wounding Lieut. Mills) it was thought most adviseable to return to the Isle aux Noix, throw a boom across the channel, erect the proper works for its defence, and to prevent the enemy's vessels from entering the lake.

Upon this General Schuyler ordered the troops to embark, and he returned to the Isle aux Noix without any molestation; where, when the express came away, he was erecting proper works to secure the entrance into the Lake, and to be in readiness on the arrival of farther reinforcements, which were expected, to take the advantage of any events that may happen in Canada.

Published by order of the Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 26.

"The news is just arrived of the miscarriage of the expedition against Algiers. It is apprehended to have been caused by the misconduct of the General. The troops disembarked in the morning, and the Algerines gave them battle; the Moors seemed defeated, and ran; the Spaniards following, fell in with eighty thousand in ambush, who gave them battle, in which a total defeat took place. The remains of the Spanish army embarked again the same night, and proceeded over to Alicant. The Gazette says six hundred killed, one thousand eight hundred wounded; but private letters say some four thousand, others five thousand killed, and five thousand wounded, with the loss of their cannon, and it is apprehended their cavalry and the flower of the Spanish troops. So many officers of distinction are killed, that the court are in mourning."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Sept. 10.

"We are at present in our Camp in tolerable security—Ploughed-Hill may bid defiance to all their malice. And what is more amazing (that can scarce be credited by a Philadelphian, though nevertheless true) they have suffered our men at Roxbury to throw up an entrenchment below the George tavern, and within musket shot of their last entrenchment, and have scarce honoured us with a cannon. We were last night under some apprehensions of an attack; General Ward sent a letter to his Excellency, informing him, that he had seen (or his people had seen) a number of men parading on Bunker's Hill, and our army was kept during the night under arms, in order to give them a genteel reception.—They have since been seen with their knapsacks on their backs, and from good accounts from Boston we are convinced they have sent a party of men, either (which is most probable) to reinforce the garrison at Quebec, or to New-York. Three men of war are gone out of the harbour, for what purpose we cannot tell.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *September* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that there is an intention formed by some of the inhabitants of this city, of publicly exposing and punishing, before conviction, certain persons supposed to be unfriendly to the cause of liberty. This Committee, after strict inquiry, have reason to believe said report to be altogether groundless, and that it took its rise from, and has been industriously circulated by persons inimical to the liberties of this country, with a view to create jealousies and divisions; nor have they reason to apprehend any violences or irregularities of this kind from the inhabitants of the city and liberties, who have ever been remarked for their humanity and love of order.

But with a view to quiet and allay such apprehensions, whether real or affected, and that all proceedings against our domestic enemies may have the semblance as well as the reality of justice, the Committee think it necessary to declare in the following RESOLVES:

That no person or persons ought to proceed to inflict punishment on any one, on a charge or suspicion of violating the Continental Association, or doing any act or thing tending to weaken and destroy the association, which is justly regarded as the best security and protection against the machinations and attempts of our ministerial enemies. But that all charges and complaints of such nature be heard and determined by this Committee, that the directions of the Congress may be strictly observed, and no person held out to his fellow citizens as an object of indignation and contempt, without full and sufficient evidence of guilt, after a fair and impartial examination.

The rights which all men are entitled to, of speaking their sentiments candidly, so far as is consistent with the peace and welfare of society, they hold to be sacred, and that it ought to be inviolate. But when this privilege is used for the purpose of raising jealousies among the people, distracting their councils, and counteracting their virtuous exertions against injury and oppression, all laws, human and divine, justify the punishment of such licentiousness.

Therefore, RESOLVED further, that in the opinion of the Committee, no person has a right to the protection of a community or society he wishes to destroy: And that if any inhabitant, by speeches or writings, evidences a disposition to aid and assist our enemies, or endeavours to persuade others to break the association, or by force or fraud, to oppose the friends of liberty and the constitution in the present virtuous struggle, such persons being duly convicted thereof before the Committee, ought to be deemed a foe to the rights of British America, and unworthy of those blessings, which it is hoped, will yet be secured to this and succeeding generations, by the strenuous and noble efforts of the United Colonies.

Ordered to be published.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a tract of land of CHARLES M'GINNET, for which he gave him four bonds, bearing date in October 1773, and payable at four different payments, viz. Fifty Pounds the first day of May 1775; Fifty Pounds in the year 1776; Fifty Pounds in the year 1777; and Twenty Pounds in the year 1778: And whereas the subscriber cannot get a right to the said land according to agreement, he therefore forwarns all persons from taking any assignment on the said bonds, as he is determined not to pay them unless compelled thereto by law.

FREDERICK STAKE.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
FATHER ABRAHAM'S
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.
The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A.M. of this city.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1775.
CHARLES MAISE,
MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,
BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, that he will give Forty Shillings per bushel for any quantity of good clean Mustard-seed, or any small quantity at that rate for six months from the date hereof; he therefore hopes that farmers and others will use their best endeavours to encourage this valuable manufactory, by cultivating and improving the growth of so valuable an article, that we may not now, nor hereafter, have any occasion to import from our ministerial enemies in Great-Britain. Those persons that have, or may have it to sell, shall not be disappointed by applying to the Widow Cunningham, at the Rising Sun in Market street, near the Coffee-house; to Mr. John Davis, saddler, near Fourth-street in Market-street, or to the Manufactory in Second-street below the New Market, opposite to Almond-street, at which places ready money will be given.

N. B. Said MAISE stands in the market on market days, opposite the London Coffee-house: He returns thanks to his former customers, hopes for a continuance of their favours, and doubts not but to merit their esteem. §

Berkeley County, Virginia, Sept. 6, 1775.
TO BE SOLD,
By Public Auction, on Monday, the second of October next, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Berkeley County, Virginia,
A COMPLEAT set of MILLS, consisting of two pair of French burr and one pair of country stones, go with separate wheels; bolts, rolling machine, fan and screen, hoysting tubs compleated in the best manner: The house is 93 by 40 feet, strong stone walls, with four floors, and every part most strong and compleatly executed, with a good head of water, on a never failing stream; all new and just finished. Together with four hundred and odd acres of land, in the heart of a fine wheat country, not more than 65 miles from Steping navigation and only 10 miles from Potomack. Also a quantity of store goods, hogs, cattle, a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, a quantity of hay cured in the best manner, wheat just sowing and corn on the ground, two stills and all kinds of tubs, &c.—— Twelve months credit will be given for the moveable effects, and long credit for the mills and land, the payment being secured.

JACOB HIT.

N. B. The subscriber intends to leave the Colony soon. §

THE Subscriber having nearly finished a very compleat new Fulling Mill, on the same spot where his old Mill has long stood, situate near Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, a stand which has long been well supplied with custom, is now in want of a workman capable of carrying on that business in all its branches, as fulling, dying, shearing, &c. Any person inclining, who can be well recommended for his skill in that business, industry, sobriety, &c. is desired to be speedy in his application, as the season is advancing and work daily coming in: He may be sure of employ, either by working her for a certain share, common wages, or having her for a yearly rent, by applying to the subscriber living on the spot,—who has also for sale, or to let for a term of years, and may be entered on immediately, two tracts of valuable Land, situate near Dover, each well improved, and also some tracts of unimproved Land. For terms and further particulars enquire of

THOMAS NIXON.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the Anti Latem Furnace, in Frederick County, Maryland, two indented Irish servants, viz. JAMES MARR, a stout fellow, five feet nine or ten inches high, about 29 years of age, short black curled hair; had on a blue jacket, check shirt, oznabrigs trowsers, and half worn shoes.—JAMES WALKER, about five feet six or seven inches high, blind of one eye, with a large flesh mark on both cheeks and round his chin, short gray hair, and cloathed much as above. Whoever secures the said servants so that their masters may have them again, shall have THREE DOLLARS for each if twenty miles from home, or the above Reward if above forty miles, paid by *6 DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES and Co.

WHEREAS there is a RIDER proposed to go from Philadelphia to Allen's Town, in Northampton County, once a week, to leave Philadelphia every Wednesday, for the conveyance of news-papers, letters, &c. to go by the way of German Town, Bussel Town, Fourlane End, Newtown, Durham, Easton, and Bethlehem: All Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleased at this alarming crisis to encourage an undertaking of so great utility, are requested to leave their names with the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. Joseph Vandegrift, at the Cross Keys, Philadelphia; Messrs. Alexander Edwards and Joseph Addis, inn-keepers, at Bussel Town; Messrs. Jacob Comely and James Vanzant, Moreland Manor; William Buckham, Esq; Newtown; William Bennett, inn-keeper, Wright's-Town; Messrs. William M'Calla and Alexander Robinson, Plumstead; Mr. Joseph Braden, Bedminster; Mr. James Smith, merchant, Tinnicum; Mr. George Oberbeck, Noxanixon; George Taylor, Esq; Durham; Mr. James Clapham, Springfield; Mr. James M'Allister, Williamton; Messrs. Isaac Sedman and Adam Yoes, Easton; Mr. Jacob Aible, Greenwich in Sussex County, New-Jersey; Mr. Jacob Lival, between Easton and Bethlehem; Mr. John Francis Oberlin and Mr. John Johnston, Bethlehem; Mr. Peter Rhoads and Mr. Michael Strader, at Allen Town, shall be thankfully received and punctually obeyed by, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

THE RIDER.

N. B. The first publication of all *New Pamphlets* may be had of the Rider.

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